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CANADA PLANS 'FINEST EVER' EXPOSITION

Education to Blend With Play at 52d National Fair

1500 PERFORMERS ON 1000-FOOT STAGE

Toronto Prepares to Welcome Thousands of American Visitors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — Educational entertainment will be the keynote of the fifty-second consecutive year of the Canadian National Exhibition.

E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will officially open his premier "Show Window of the Nations" on Aug. 22 when "All Canada Year" will be portrayed until Sept. 6. Canada's great annual celebration provides attractions which range from art galleries to contests for world's swimming titles; from mammoth historical pageantry to seaplane races; from shows of pedigreed live stock to concerts by the exhibition's 2000-voice choir.

The cost of staging the exhibition will be $1,225,000. This is exclusive of the exhibitors' interests. Two million visitors, it is estimated, will find recreation and education in both Exhibition Park and Exhibition City. Its 350 acres on the edge of Lake Ontario include wide stretches of lawns, rose gardens, groves of trees and horticultural specimens which are unique in themselves. The magnitude of the exhibition may be gauged by the fact that the land and buildings today are valued at $20,000,000. The buildings are stately, permanent edifices. The new home of the National Motor Show alone cost more than $1,000,000. The Coliseum and Livestock Pavilion, with an arena seating 12,000 people, and inclosing 16½ acres under one roof, is said to be the largest exhibition structure in the world.

Latest engineering developments will be demonstrated and aviation will play a large part in this year's exhibition. The electrical and engineering building, which was constructed at a cost of $860,000, will house a display of advance engineering projects. In this building the first incandescent electric light was exhibited long before the invention was put into practical use; also Alexander Graham Bell's first telephone, and the first trolley car when that

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300 Bishops Urge Legislation to Fight Drink Evil

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—After 10 years, bishops of the Anglican Church have again affirmed their "deep interest" in American prohibition.

Resolution 29, passed by the Lambeth Conference, which was attended by 300 bishops from all parts of the world and included not only British but also Indian, African, and other bishops, makes specific reference to the action of the 1920 conference when it noted with "deep interest" the prohibition by will of the people of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks in the Republic of the United States of America and of their sale in most of the provinces of Canada, and commends this action to the earnest, sympathetic attention of the Christian church throughout the world.

The resolution continued by urging "members of the church in other countries: one, to support such legislation as will lead to the speedy reduction in the use of intoxicants; two, to recognize the duty of combating the evil of intemperance by personal example and willing self-sacrifice."

At all past conferences since 1867 the question of the traffic in intoxicating liquors has come up for consideration and the appeal by the World Prohibition Federation that the present occasion should not be allowed to pass without some declaration has thus been gratifyingly honored. The Conference of 1930 also expressed the hope that there be "complete avoidance of exploitation of weaker races such as is exemplified in the liquor traffic among the native races of Africa."

PORTUGAL TO FROWN UPON EMIGRATION

POVOA DE VARZIM, Port. (AP)—The Government, alarmed at the decline of the Portuguese population, began a nationwide drive Aug. 19 to discourage emigration to South America.

The campaign was started in this important fishing center because it provides many emigrants for Brazil.

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Men May Come and Go but This Flag Stays

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A WEATHER-BEATEN flag flying from a mast on top of the Admiralty Buildings in Whitehall attracted the attention of an American visitor to London recently.

He at once made inquiries about "this shabbiness on the part of the British Government." The flag, he was told is that of the Board of Admiralty, first introduced by James II. It is never hauled down except when quite worn out, thus symbolizing the fact that the Admiralty is always at work, night and day.

Drop in Peseta Brings Cabinet Shift in Spain

Finance Minister Resigns as Premier Makes Sudden Return to Capital

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID — Widespread concern is felt in political and financial circles at the depreciation of the peseta, which closed on Aug. 18 at 9.54 to the dollar. The Premier, Gen. Damaso Berenguer, who was on a holiday in Santander, has unexpectedly returned to the capital, his first act on arriving being to summon the Cabinet.

Before leaving Santander the Premier had a long interview with the King, at which Manuel Arguelles, Minister of Finance, was also present, and it is understood that Señor Arguelles offered his resignation. It was hoped that he would have been persuaded to retain his post as his departure will embarrass the Government considerably.

General Berenguer refused to discuss the reported resignation of Señor Arguelles with the press correspondents, limiting himself to saying that he believed the depreciation of the peseta was unjustified. It would appear that the instability of the political situation and the difficulties involved in return to constitutional government are factors that are being exploited by speculators.

MADRID (AP)—The Cabinet accepted Aug. 19 the resignation of Manuel Arguelles, Minister of Finance, and appointed to the office thus left vacant Julio Wais, who held the portfolio of Minister of Economy.

Señor Arguelles was appointed Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Premier Berenguer when that body was formed on Jan. 30, 1930, in the midst of a severe economic depression in Spain.

The new Cabinet was formed after the resignation of the dictator, Primo de Rivera, on Jan. 28.

Luis Rodriguez Viguera was named to succeed Wais as Minister of National Economy. Señor Viguera was formerly a Conservative Minister of Agriculture in the Cabinet of Premier Guerra which resigned in 1922.

After the changes were decided the Cabinet telephoned King Alfonso, who is at Santander, and the Monarch approved.

Colonial Bank Notes Found in Old Barn

WEBSTER, Mass. (AP)—A small fortune in colonial bank notes was discovered by John Hoonig of Wilsonville, Aug. 18, while he was cleaning out his barn at "the Old Carlton Place" farm. Before he was advised by friends that the notes might be of value, Mr. Hoonig passed out a number of them to friends, but he still has in his possession paper with a face value of $50,000.

The notes, the majority of which are on the Massachusetts Bay Colony, are in various denominations, ranging from $5 to $1000. Some of the notes are printed on paper thin as onion skins, others are on high-grade paper. The oldest of the notes date back to 1790. One note is on the town of Gloucester, R. I., which ceased to function as a township many years ago.

The farm on which the notes were found is one of the oldest in this section, and the buildings were erected in pre-Revolutionary War days.

INDUSTRY BARRED IN CAPITAL ZONE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — That industry does not belong in the nation's capital is a governmental policy just upheld by Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, who has disapproved an application of the Sun Oil Company of Philadelphia to construct a pier for the loading of oil on the Virginia side of the Potomac just outside of the city.

It is understood that Mr. Hurley holds that construction of the pier would result in oil seepage and would attract industry to the territory which is adjacent to the new George Washington Memorial Parkway. Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, Chief of Army Engineers, had previously recommended that the permit for the pier be granted on the grounds that it would not interfere with navigation on the Potomac, although it is said that personally he was opposed to its construction.

Officials of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission do not believe the Sun Oil Company will attempt to take its fight to the courts in an effort to carry out its plans to construct the pier and oil storage tanks near the new parkway.

GANG METHODS KEEPING PRICES UP IN NEW YORK

Inquiry on Profiteering Discloses Milk and Egg Men Terrorized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Methods of sabotage and terrorism employed by gangsters operating in league with food dealers to keep prices high in this city were revealed by witnesses at the opening of the Attorney-General's inquiry into food profiteering here on Aug. 18. Questioning by William B. Groat Jr. of two dozen witnesses brought testimony that the old "milk ring" has been revived and that another organization has successfully prevented a decline of at least 5 cents in the price of eggs.

"We are on the trail of a ruthless gang of guerrillas who are waxing rich by profiteering at the city's expense, and we shall do our utmost to bring them before the bar of justice," Mr. Groat said at the conclusion of the first day's proceedings.

Benjamin Brown, executive director of the Utah Poultry Producers' Association, said he could give the city five carloads a day of the best fresh eggs at a price that would allow the retailer to sell them for 5 cents a dozen less than present prices. Virtually all of his business has been taken away from him, in spite of a strong demand for the eggs, he testified, except a carload a day he delivered to Jewish grocers.

Not only had he been threatened, he said, but truck drivers coming to get his eggs had been beaten, the tires of their trucks had been cut and they had been warned to stay away from his place.

At the milk inquiry Aaron Shapiro, attorney and head of the Harlem & Bronx Milk Dealers' Association, offered to furnish evidence he had assembled to break up a combination of dealers who had ordered an unjustifiable increase in the price of milk. At the same time the Fair Price Board appointed by Shirley Wynne, Health Commissioner, asserted that the publicity it had given fresh fruit and vegetable prices had brought them down.

Retail Food Prices Decline During July

WASHINGTON (AP)—Retail food prices declined 2½ per cent during July by comparison with the preceding month. Twenty-six food articles brought down the price level, which was 9 per cent lower than a year ago.

Department of Labor computations for last month showed potatoes and cabbage leading with a 21 per cent drop; plate beef next with 7 per cent, and many other meats, vegetables fresh and canned, fruits and staples following with declines ranging from 5 to less than half of 1 per cent. Eggs, butter and canned salmon alone increased in price, while 13 staples showed no change. Among the articles showing a 1 per cent drop was canned corn, for which a rise was expected in view of the damage to the crop by drought.

46-Foot Schooner Ready to Start Long Sea Cruise

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A little 46-foot topsail schooner, called the Swordfish, manned by three adventuresome mariners of Chicago, has just arrived here from the Lake Michigan city and after taking on another member of the crew, will begin the first leg of a cruise of some 40,000 miles that will take her through the Spanish Main, into the Pacific Ocean and about some of the wildest and most remote of the South Sea Islands.

The fresh-water sailors who will take the schooner on her far voyage are Robert H. Cook and his wife Leonore, of Chicago, and Don Dickson of Evanston, Ill. They brought the Swordfish to New York from Chicago through three of the Great Lakes and the Erie Canal and tied her to a mooring off the Hudson River Yacht Club at the foot of Ninety-Second Street. And now they want another man to complete their crew before sailing for tropic seas.

The trip really started three years ago, "Captain" Cook explained, when a bit of good fortune brought him $1000. His wife and he decided to save it for this trip, and to the original sum added $100 a month each. With this they bought the Swordfish for $4000 and spent a considerable additional sum to fit her for the long adventure. Under canvas her best speed is about eight knots, but she has a four-cylinder gasoline "kicker" that will give her seven knots under power.

JAIL FULL; INMATES GO HOME AT NIGHT

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The City Council on Aug. 18 approved of Fairfield City prisoners spending nights at home.

I. L. Anthony, Chief of Police, reported to the Council meeting that on account of having more prisoners at the jail than he had accommodations, he had been allowing the excess number, usually between 8 and 10, to spend the night at home. All reported for work the next morning, Mr. Anthony said, and the members of the Council voted the officer authority to continue the practice as long as present jail conditions exist. Fairfield City is a suburb of Birmingham.

Lawyers Opposing Dry Law Poll Form Enforcement Committee

Foresee Threat to Support From Congress for Other Measures of Bar Association—Action on Anti-Trust Statute Expected to Be Deferred

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Delegates to the American Bar Association opposed to its projected referendum on prohibition have organized as the "Lawyers' Committee for Law Enforcement." While initiated for the original purpose of keeping the bar association from embarking upon this political controversy, the committee, it is stated, will be permanent.

J. Weston Allen of Boston, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, was named temporary chairman of the committee and presided at the meeting which formed it and which laid plans for carrying the fight against the prohibition referendum to the floor of the convention, if necessary.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that the injection of the American Bar Association into such a highly controversial field as the political issue of prohibition was contrary to the constitution and by-laws of the association. The resolutions requested the recall of the referendum.

This document was then presented to the bar association's executive committee, which had set on foot the vote concerning prohibition. The membership of the committee is said to be for the most part not opposed to prohibition but to have acted in the belief that it would be desirable to avoid a debate on the question on the floor of the convention and that the only way to escape it would be to put the matter up to the members through a mail vote.

This was done some weeks ago, the first proposition asking whether a vote on prohibition should be taken, the second proposition whether prohibition should be repealed; the second vote to be counted only if the first proposition should be found to have carried.

The executive committee heard lawyers opposed to its plan at its morn-

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SHANTUNG QUIET; REBELS REPORT GAINS IN HONAN

Chiang Plans Attack on Feng—Nationalist Claims Denied

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—Following the rebel retreat northward to the Yellow River, the Shantung situation is now stabilized with small likelihood of a further offensive in the near future. President Chiang Kai-shek is concentrating his main forces along the Lunghai Railway, intending an offensive against Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang.

Foreign military experts agree that President Chiang must defeat General Feng decisively or the war's outcome will be inconclusive. Heavy rains in Honan are retading warfare.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, commanding the northern rebels along the Haichow-Tungkwan Railway in Honan Province, on Aug. 19 sharply contradicted Nationalist claims to important advances in that sector.

In a communiqué from Kaifeng, capital of Honan Province, the rebel war lord said fighting in Honan had been greatly hampered during the past 10 days on account of rains, which transformed battlefields into rivers and bogs.

Despite the rain handicap, the communiqué said, 5000 picked soldiers of the northern army made a desperate attack Aug. 16 on Nationalist positions 50 miles east of Lanfeng.

During the engagement, the war lord said, 2000 Nationalists were killed. The attacking party carried light machine guns and swords.

General Feng asserted that President Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the forces seeking to crush the rebels, escaped by airplane from his headquarters at Liuho.

The communiqué also said on Aug. 16 and 17 heavy fighting raged in the neighborhood of Mamutsi, the rebels forcing the Nationalists to withdraw.

General Feng said four airplanes from Nanking, Nationalist capital, raided Chengchow, important rail center in Honan held by the rebels, and dropped many bombs, killing 50 noncombatants. Technical experts, he said, examined the bomb fragments and declared the missiles contained poison gas.

Chinese Cut Nettleton Ransom Demand to $4000

LONDON (AP) — The ransom demanded by Chinese bandits for the release of two British women missionaries, first placed at $100,000 and then at $50,000, on Aug. 19 was reduced to $10,000, Mex. (about $4000 American), according to word received by the London office of the Church Missionary Society in China.

The society on Aug. 6 authorized its representative at Foochow to pay that sum for the release of Miss Edith Nettleton and Miss Eleanor J. Harrison, held prisoners in the Fukien Province, if the British authorities in China considered the payment necessary to free them.

Schneider Cup Race Rules to Be Argued

LONDON — The Schneider Trophy deadlock resulting from refusal of the British Royal Aero Club to accept entries from France and Italy is to be considered by a committee of the vice-presidents of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, meeting in Paris, Sept. 12, it is announced here.

The committee is the same group which, in accordance with the rules, laid down the conditions for the 1931 race, but its decisions were amended last June by the general conference, nearly six months after the date fixed for publication.

As the general conference is meeting again Dec. 1, it is felt here that the forthcoming session of the vice-presidents' committee can hardly make a final ruling. The Royal Aero Club, as holder of the trophy, maintains that if the right of the general conference to alter conditions after the appointed date is upheld, it would constitute a dangerous precedent, whereby conditions might be altered even within three months of the race.

CARIBBEAN AREA NEEDS U. S. HELP, PARLEY IS TOLD

Williamstown Speaker Says Nation Cannot Deny Aid to Latin America

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — The United States cannot refuse to continue playing an important part in the social, commercial and political development of the Caribbean nations, declared Whiting Williams, industrial author and consultant, before the general conference of the Institute of Politics here Aug. 18.

"To deny them either the needed capital or the hoped-for diplomatic coöperation is much more hurtful to them than to us," Mr. Williams stated, in explaining that without American capital and American political coöperation the Central American nations will never be able to establish the lines of communication and transport which are essential to unified, stable government.

"Geographical difficulties," he said, "make the linking of the Pacific and the Caribbean districts into one peaceful country virtually impossible. Taking Nicaragua as an example, a loan is required to provide necessary roads and railways, a matter which involves credit, and this means outside customs duties.

"But in this very necessity for American assistance lies the reason for local antagonism to the United States," he continued. "Any and all efforts to remedy the geography and end the localism and its evils hardly can fail to put an American in the customs house—and that means to put into the hands of the opposition the best arguments for getting into office, namely, grievous offense done national pride and sovereignty by the colossus of the north, ourselves.

Urges Respect for Feelings

"In view, then, of the inevitability, and desirability, of both American economic and political intervention, I hope that our business and diplomatic representatives may develop a higher sensibility and respect then at present for the feelings of these

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Woman Air Racer Overshoots Mark

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Five entrants in the women's national air derby took off on Aug. 19 on the fourth lap of the nine-day race from Long Beach, Calif., to Chicago. The sixth entrant, Miss Ruth Barron of Hollywood, Calif., overshot by 110 miles the finish line of the third lap.

The standing of the contestants at the close of the first 400 miles of flying was compiled unofficially, as follows in hours, minutes and seconds of total flying time: Gladys O'Donnell, Long Beach, 2:37:53; Margery Doig, Bridgeport, Conn., 2:42:23; Jean La Rene, Kansas City, Mo., 3:32:37; Mildred Morgan, Beverly Hills, Calif., 3:38:33; Ruth Stewart, St. Louis, Mo., 4:29:49; Ruth Barron, Hollywood, Calif.—failed to arrive.

Miss Doig won the afternoon lap Aug. 18, completing the flight from Calexico, Calif., the noon control, in 1h. 23m. 20s., just 40s. quicker than did Mrs. O'Donnell. Mrs. O'Donnell previously had won the morning lap from San Diego to Calexico, and the first lap from Long Beach to San Diego.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION DECLARED DUE TO FEAR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Business depression is a "fake" resulting solely from a fear which followed the stock market decline last year and shook people's confidence in themselves and in the business structure, according to Sol Bloom, advertising man, who returned on the Leviathan on Aug. 16. In Mr. Bloom's opinion, business would make a quick return to normal if advertising were restored to "pre-fear" levels.

Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, with Mrs. Hughes and their daughter, Elizabeth, also returned on the Leviathan.

HYDE IS NAMED HEAD OF HOOVER DROUGHT BOARD

Legge Also Member—Illinois and Virginia Committees Completed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Pointing out that although rain had relieved drought conditions in less acutely affected areas, 300 counties appear beyond any real degree of recovery, President Hoover announced on Aug. 19 the appointment of Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, chairman of the National Drought Committee which will coördinate federal and state activities.

Other members of the committee are Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board; Paul Bestor, chairman of the Federal Loan Board; Roy A. Young, governor of the Federal Reserve Board; John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross; Richard H. Aishton, chairman of the American Railway Association; Ogden L. Mills, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, and Henry M. Robinson, chairman of the First National Bank of Los Angeles.

"These members, from the different national organizations," the President said, "will appoint alternates or additional members from those agencies from time to time to undertake the special problems before the committee. Mr. Robinson has consented to serve on the committee for purposes of coördinating federal with state and private credit activities. The headquarters of the National Drought Relief Committee are being set up in the Department of Agriculture.

"The Governors of the various states are moving rapidly in the creation of their organizations. The Governors of Illinois and Virginia have reported their committees, comprising men of high leadership in their states. Their state committees are:

"Illinois: Melvin A. Traylor (banker), Chicago; E. N. Hurley (manufacturer), Chicago; Earl C. Smith (president Illinois Agricultural Association), Pittsfield; Victor A. Olander (secretary-treasurer, Illinois Federation of Labor), Chicago; L. A. Downs (president Illinois Central Railroad), Chicago; Harvey J. Sconce (farmer), Sidell; Julius Postel (miller and farmer), Mascoutah; John M. Krebs (farmer, banker and representative of Red Cross), Carmi; Stuart E. Person (director, Department of Agriculture), Springfield.

"Virginia—Harry Flood Byrd, former Governor, chairman; Frederick W. Scott, (banker); R. H. Angell (representative Red Cross); John R. Hutcheson. These committees are already actively perfecting their county organizations.

"Continuing reports confirm the severity of the situation and the inevitability of distress over the winter in the acutely affected counties, which now apparently number something

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Junior Flight Record Set by 18-Year-Old Boy

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A slight, 18-year-old Jersey City youth, Eddie Schneider, holds the junior record for the fastest westward crossing of the United States.

Landing at the municipal airport at dusk Aug. 18 he completed his transcontinental crossing in a total flying time of 29h, 41m., just 4h. 22m. less than was required by the former record holder, the late Frank Goldsborough, of New York.

Mr. Schneider left Westfield, N. J., Aug. 14, flying only during the day time. Leaving Albuquerque, N. M., Aug. 18, Mr. Schneider stopped at Holbrook, Ariz., for fuel at noon, taking off shortly afterward for Los Angeles. At Ontario, near his goal, he encountered fog and landed for weather reports.

Assured that visibility was good over Los Angeles, he took off again, but lost his bearings before he cleared the mists and landed at Long Beach Municipal Airport.

Uncertain where he was, the young flier asked an airport attendant and was told he was at "the Municipal Airport." The answer led Mr. Schneider to believe he had reached his destination. Several minutes later he discovered his error.

On reaching Los Angeles municipal airport Mr. Schneider took no chances of making a similar mistake. To 50 enthusiasts who ran out to meet him he shouted:

"Hey, I want to know for sure before I cut off my motor, is this the Los Angeles municipal airport?"

Receiving an affirmative answer, Mr. Schneider stepped out of his plane.

Bessemer City Mill Workers on Strike

BESSEMER CITY, N. C. (AP)—Fifteen hundred employees of the American Mills Nos. 1 and 2, textile manufacturing plants, went on strike Aug. 18 in protest against a wage cut that was to have gone into effect.

E. L. Gillespie, spokesman for the strikers, said they had no union affiliation.

"The walkout has no connection with Communism," he added.

The two mills, owned by Robert, Frank and Max Goldberg of Gastonia, were closed because of the strike. Every employee of the two plants went out, Mr. Gillespie said. Strike leaders said a mass meeting held at the Bessemer City public park, Aug. 17, resulted in a unanimous vote in favor of the walkout.

The wage cut, Mr. Gillespie said, amounted to 20 or 30 per cent.

Gutenberg Bible Sold to New York City Man

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Klagenfurt, Austria

THE so-called "42-lined" Gutenberg Bible, which for 400 years has been in possession of the Saint Blasius Monastery at St. Paul, Klagenfurt, was reported sold Aug. 19 to Dr. Otto Vollbehr of New York City.

The Bible was handed to the purchaser at the United States Legation in Vienna Aug. 16. It was believed here the Bible will be passed on to the Congressional Library at Washington with a collection of first prints for a considerable sum.

Water to Carry Voice Messages Between Ships

Use of Beam Vibrations, 'Ultrasonics,' Described to Radio Engineers

By VOLNEY D. HURD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—Shooting a beam of vibrations six miles under water carrying voice messages between ships was the novel system of communication described Aug. 18 by Dr. R. W. Boyle of the National Research Laboratory of Ottawa, speaking before the Institute of Radio Engineers in session here.

This relatively new art is called "ultrasonics" and makes use of electric vibrations just above the audible or sound waves. Thus while a bass note may be 60 cycles and the highest note of the flute 5000 cycles, the ultrasonic system uses about 40,000 cycles.

Waves used to radiocast ordinary voice and music have a range from about 600,000 cycles to 1,000,000 cycles, which is away above the vibration speed used in ultrasonics.

This method of transmission makes possible the sharp focusing of a beam much as in optical work. By aiming this beam at the ocean bottom or through the ocean in the vicinity of icebergs, the beam will be reflected back, and by calculating the time this electrical echo takes to go and come, the exact distance between the ship transmitting the beam and the object sought is obtained.

In sounding uncharted ocean bottoms, in detecting icebergs and in stopping submarines, ultrasonic plays its present part. But since the human voice can be put upon an ultrasonic beam the use of this device as a secret and simple method of talking between ships looms as a great possibility. Its universal use would be of great value in fog for the proximity of an otherwise hidden ship could be exactly gauged.

Ultrasonic, according to Dr. Boyle, combines the law of physics, of optics and of radio. It is still but little known and its application is not general but it offers great progress in ship work when its possibilities are fully realized.

Two technical papers on subjects related to the mechanics of radiocasting were features of the morning session while an inspection trip was made to station CKNB in the afternoon.

Afghan Tribesmen Make Peace Offer

PESHAWAR, India (AP)—Operations by the Royal Air Force in the Kurram area were suspended when the Massozais, Afghan tribesmen, made definite overtures for a cessation of hostilities.

While this was taking place, the Ahmadzai and Ghilzai were massing forces on Peiwarkotal, with the prospect of a serious engagement in that quarter.

In the neighborhood of Utsar and Bargawisaw the British scouting airplanes were heavily fired upon. Military pickets in Upper Kurram also were subjected to fire of the tribesmen.

The Government positions at Kurram were said to be adequately defended by village militia levies.

With the possible exception of small parties of tribesmen sheltered in caves to the south of the Peshawar district, the Afridis appeared definitely dispersed to their homes.

Span Links 'Maybe' and 'I Don't Know'

WORCESTER, S. Af.—Nyasaland Protectorate, after many years of waiting, is at last to come into possession of the longed-for Zambesi Bridge on which construction has actually commenced.

The bridge will cross the river from Sena to Mutarara and will be 2½ miles long. Its estimated cost will be between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000, and it wil take four years to complete.

It is interesting to note that there is an old standing jest in Nyasaland whenever the question is asked, "Where wil the ambesi Bridge be built?" and the reply comes, "Between Caia and Kepena." These are names of two native villages on either bank of the river, and the words mean "I don't know," and "Maybe" respectively.

CALCIUM SULPHATE LOCATED

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile (By U. P.)—Enormous deposits of calcium sulphate, believed to be the largest in South America, have been discovered near here.

AIR SERVICE ACROSS OCEAN, BRITISH PLAN

Colonial Conference Note Foreshadows Regular Atlantic Line

AWAIT EXPERIMENTS BY LARGE AIRSHIPS

Three Possible Routes Are Mapped—Floating Seadromes Are Also Considered

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Regular transatlantic air service between Cardington, Montreal and New York was foreshadowed in a memorandum drawn up by the Air Ministry for use in the recent Colonial Conference and published Aug. 19.

"Gradual but steady advance in aircraft design has brought Atlantic crossing into the realm of regular organized air routes, rather than of promiscuous flights" is the keynote of the document.

When sufficient experience has been accumulated with experimental flights of the British airships R-100 and R-101, it is intended to organize a proper time-table for services across the ocean. For this there are three possible routes, the memorandum states, first, the northern route by Cape Farewell, Greenland's southernmost point; second, direct to Newfoundland, and third, the southerly route by the Azores.

Floating Field Tried

Another possibility being investigated is the American scheme for "seaports" at intervals of 300 miles between New York, the Azores and Plymouth. It is disclosed that an experimental seaport has been constructed and already tried out in shallow water. Further experiments are about to be conducted with one of these structures anchored in deep water.

Should the scheme be found practical it would become possible to establish regular land-plane routes as well as airship service.

Another route now under investigation is by way of the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland's inland plateau, linking up with Winnipeg and possibly Vancouver across the Hudson Strait. This route, it is stated, has the advantage of better weather conditions.

After describing how south Atlantic crossings are now operated by a French air company from Toulouse, by way of Daker, on the West African coast, connected thence by flying-boat service to Natal, Brazil, then by air again to Buenos Aires, the memorandum states that Spain is considering operation of a regular airship service from Seville to Buenos Aires by way of the Canary Islands and Cape Verde Islands. The Spanish company intends to use airships similar to the Graf Zeppelin but with greater displacement.

R-101 Being Lengthened

Meanwhile the R-101 is now in process of being lengthened, prior to an Egypt and India flight early in October. The new bag, the capacity of which will be increased to 500,000 cubic feet, already is in position, which with removal of certain unwanted fittings and duplications, will increase the lift by about 15 tons. The whole outer envelope is to be replaced. Hitherto the fabric with which it is covered has been treated before placing it in position, but this was found unsatisfactory and the new covering is to be treated panel by panel, when placed on the frame.

Great Britain also is extending its India airplane service to Australia. Intermediate landing ground between Calcutta and Rangoon already exists at Akyab, Burma, and work is proceeding on the Rangoon airport. The route from Rangoon will be either by way of Bankok, down the east coast of the Malay peninsula to Singola, thence by way of Penang and the west coast, or down the east coast direct to Singapore. The Singapore to Port Darwin section lies entirely in the Dutch East Indies, where a good organization already exists, with the main line and branch services. The British through-service is expected to use flying boats from Singapore, making landings at Batavia, Sourabava, Bima and Kœpang.

For the Cape-Cairo service an agreement has been negotiated with the Imperial Airways for weekly service from Alexandria to Cape Town. Preparations for this are now actively in hand. The route traverses Egypt, the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika and Northern and Southern Rhodesias in South Africa. It is intended to open the first portion from Alexandria to Kisumu on Lake Victoria with a temporary extension to Mwanza in Tanganyika by January, 1931.

$149,200,000 Spent to Water Arid Land

WASHINGTON (AP) — The nation's investment toward reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands of the West this year reached an aggregate of $149,200,000.

Against the amount advanced by the end of the fiscal year on June 30 for storage and diversion of water to make the desert productive, a total of $91,930,000 or 62 per cent had been returned to the fund from beneficiaries living on the reclamation projects.

As fast as the money spent in construction of dams and irrigation works is repaid in annual installments by the beneficiaries it is used again for construction of other projects.

FARMERS HEAR HOW TO PROFIT BY LATE CROPS

Federal Agronomists Give Facts on Late Planting for Winter Feeds

By FRANK I. WELLER,
Associated Press Farm Editor

WASHINGTON (AP) — Emergency food and feed crops—the best known to the accumulated experience of three of the oldest bureuas in the Department of Agriculture — have been brought into the immediate foreground of the national drought-relief program.

Concerned first with the more serious shortage of live-stock feed, the bureaus recommended fall-sown pastures, emergency hay crops and maximum use of roughages to get stock through the winter and early spring. Winter wheat, rye and barley, they said, make excellent late fall and early spring pastures.

A 10-year experiment on the Government farm at Beltsville, Md., shows that an acre of fall-sown wheat or barley will supply good grazing for 10 mature sheep for 27 days.

Rye provides pasture for 18 days. One advantage of rye is that it is less likely to winter-kill.

In many localities these crops can be grazed carefully in winter and early spring, then allowed to mature a grain crop. If properly managed, grazing aids rather than injures the crop for use as a harvested cereal.

In the southern part of the corn belt, and in the cotton belt, locally adapted varieties of rye make much more pasturage than northern-grown rye.

Winter Oats Good Crop

Winter oats may be preferable to rye as a pasture crop in the southern part of the drought-stricken area.

In the lower half of the corn belt and the South—if rain comes so that seeding can be made on or before Aug. 20—such crops as millet, sudan grass and cowpeas are a reasonably safe risk for making hay before frost.

Rye and vetch in the northern part of the drought area, and rye, winter oats and vetch in southern sections, may be seeded in the fall and cut in the late spring for hay if the weather is promising for haymaking; or pastured if it is not. The use of vetch should not be attempted, the bureaus said, unless local experience indicates that it can be grown successfully.

All the corn crop that will not mature and that has not become too dry should be turned into ensilage. Good ensilage should contain not less than 60 per cent moisture. Only an expert can tell from a superficial examination what the moisture content is, particularly of immature, drought-withered corn.

The edible portion of nicely cured corn fodder compares well with timothy hay as a feed for dairy cows.

Good oat straw, fed with some succulent feed such as ensilage, root crops, soiling crops or pasture, is equal to corn stover and compares well with the poorer grades of clover hay for sheep and beef cattle.

Turnips Make Good Feed

A succulent, laxative feed should be fed with such roughages as straw and corn fodder. Turnips can safely be sown in most sections of the country as late as the middle of August. They mature quickly and are relished by sheep and dairy cattle. With dairy cattle they should be fed immediately after milking to minimize objectionable tainting of the milk.

Soy bean straw and sweet clover chaff have been used to advantage as emergency feeds. The former, fed with shelled corn and linseed meal to sheep at the Ohio experiment station, was found to be worth one-third as much as clover or alfalfa hay.

Sweet clover chaff, a by-product of the sweet clover seed industry, reduced by 20 per cent the cost of wintering a flock of ewe lambs at a government station last year when fed at the rate of two pounds of chaff and two and one-half pounds of alfalfa hay per head daily.

With good rains before September, sudan grass, millet and cowpeas may be planted as emergency "catch crops" for hay; in the South, sorghums and cowpeas and, particularly the Gulf states, soy beans. Otherwise they should provide pasture during fall and winter.

The first good showers will open the fall gardening season in areas of late frosts. In many places bush beans, beets, early maturing roasting ears, cucumbers, lettuce, mustard, radishes, spinach and turnips are suitable crops.

It often is a good practice when planting late, to soak the seed in warm water over night and the following day drain off the water and roll the seed in dry sand or soil to absorb excessive moisture and make them easy to separate in planting. Soaked seed should not be planted in dry soil and seed should be placed deeper and thicker than in spring planting.

HYDE IS NAMED HEAD OF HOOVER DROUGHT BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

over 400. The rains of the last few days have stemmed the spread of the drought and greatly improved the situation outside of the acutely affected area. In those areas the destruction of crops has proceeded to a point that is beyond any great degree of recovery, although pasturage should improve.

"It must be borne in mind that from a relief point of view the burden of the problem in the acute area will show very much more vividly over the winter than at the present moment.

"I have received from all sections of the drought area high appreciation of the railways for their prompt and constructive action. It is a notable act of courageous coöperation and has been undertaken in the face of seriously reduced income due to the depression. It emphasizes the public interest of maintaining the strength and financial stability of our railways that they shall be able to coöperate in times of national difficulty.

"In order that there may be no failure to cover any case of distress pending the time when the states have completed their detailed organization, the Red Cross has given instructions to all their county agencies to take care of the situation."

Rain Partly Relieves the Drought Situation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Recent rains in drought areas led A. M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to say Aug. 18 he believed the "corner" had been turned.

Secretary Hyde also announced that southern railroads would put into effect emergency rates for the parched belts Aug. 19. He said the western railroads were expected to take similar action in a few days. The rates, amounting to 50 per cent on live stock and feedstuffs, are already operating in the East.

The Virginia drought relief committee, the first state group to be named, conferred with Government officials Aug. 18 and proposed that the estimated 75,000,000 bushels of wheat held by the Grain Stabilization Corporation be made available to stricken farmers for livestock feed. The group was headed by Harry F. Byrd, former Governor.

This, Mr. Byrd contended, would help toward increasing the price of wheat and would benefit farmers who need feedstuffs for stock. The Virginia group also urged that temporary suspension of payments due farm loan banks be considered.

The weather bureau said rains had given "substantial relief" in many sections. Additional rains were forecast in the wide territory between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

J. B. Kincer, agriculture meteorologist, said pastures in many sections were revived, truck crops and gardens aided, and late corn, particularly in the northern portions of the belt, benefited.

John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, told President Hoover only a few appeals had been received from dry sections. He said, however, he believed an expenditure of $5,000,000 would be necessary later for relief.

Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, said the Grain Stabilization Corporation could grant credit advances to responsible wheat purchasing coöperatives, but that it could not deal with individuals. He also expressed the opinion that the corporation could make advances through county or community organizations set up for drought relief.

If any wheat is sold, he said, the corporation would probably replace it. Mr. Byrd's estimate of corporation holdings of 75,000,000 bushels of wheat were said by Mr. Legge to be a little too high, fixing it at between 60,000,000 and 65,000,000 bushels.

The board has recommended to live stock growers in central Montana, where feed is short, that they ship stock to eastern and southern parts of the State where it is more plentiful. It would be too expensive, Mr. Legge said, to ship feed to the stock.

Feed crops were good, he said, in northwestern Kansas, eastern Colorado and western Nebraska.

Co-operative Farms Do $2,500,000,000 in Year

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Coöperative farmers' associations in the United States handled produce valued at $2,500,000,000 during the season of 1929-30, it is reported at the Federal Farm Board on the basis of a survey just completed.

An increase of $100,000,000 in total value of farm products marketed coöperatively by farmers through their own associations is indicated in these figures as compared with the last survey, made in 1928. Since 1913, farmers have stepped up the value of their products sold under their own direction from $310,313,295 to the $2,500,000,000 mark—an increase of $2,189,686,705.

Grain and dairy coöperatives led the list in commodity groups during the last season, according to the survey, with sales of $690,000,000, handled by 3448 associations with a membership of 810,000. Dairy groups numbered 2458 with a personnel of 650,000 and sales of $680,000,000. Fruits and live stock were tied in total value at $320,000,000. Live stock associations numbered 2153 with 465,000 members, and fruit coöperatives were 1384 with a membership of 218,000.

Cotton to the sum of $110,000,000 in value was handled coöperatively through 199 associations with 150,000 members. Poultry associations did $79,400,000 in business with 157 associations, 67,000 members, 131 wool and mohair groups, with 40,000 members, did $10,800,000.

Southeastern Europe Seeks to Save Farms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — The agricultural countries of eastern and southeastern Europe have assumed the offensive. Aroused by an extremely acute economic crisis, such as most of them have never experienced, they are putting forth vigorous common efforts to find satisfactory markets for the products of their farms.

This is the plan which they have adopted. They are trying to form a great agrarian block and place European commerce on a new basis. They have declared war on the most favored nation clause. They demand special treatment, preference, exclusive trade agreements.

A beginning toward this is the tentative formation of a project for a Jugoslav-Rumanian customs union. This is a purely political device. These two neighboring countries produce almost exactly the same things so they carry on no business with one another. A man who raises wheat and pigs does not buy much wheat and pigs. For such people a customs union is a platonic affair. But as bargaining coin it is not without value.

The agreement means that these two countries will not bid against one another in Europe's grain markets nor will they accept industrial products from countries that do not give preference to their grain and cattle.

Now they are going to try to get Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Baltic countries to join their league. Hungary has already tentatively consented to sign up.

Although the countries of southeast Europe have almost never enjoyed such abundant crops as during the last few years, the peasants have perhaps never been so poor, there has rarely been such a business stagnation and the states concerned have never had greater difficulty in balancing their budgets. The economic life is dislocated in Rumania and Bulgaria and to a certain extent in Jugoslavia, Hungary and Poland. The villagers are practically reduced to living on their grain and animals. Since what they receive for their surplus produce is not enough to pay their taxes, the interest on their debts and buy soap, salt and coffee, the state, the banks and business are placed in a dire situation.

But what is to be done about it? Well, that's the problem. They say, "We don't raise, after all, a very large per cent of the grain Europe consumes. Even if we sell every kernel we have there'll still be markets for the Americans and Australians. But we intend to get preference for our products. And if we don't we won't buy any manufactured articles from the European countries that import grain."

Most of Europe Falls Behind in Grain Crops

LONDON (AP)—Europe will bear with America heavy agricultural losses which a summer of protracted droughts and severe storms has occasioned from the British Isles to the steppes of Russia.

Reports Aug. 16 from many countries, where harvesting operations are about to begin, showed that Russia and Rumania probably would be the only ones with surplus cereal crops for export while England, France, Italy, Germany, and Austria would have subnormal yields of wheat, rye, oats and barley.

French and Italian wheat farmers have been suffering from fickle weather almost as much as have the grain growers of the United States. But Soviet officials reported that Russian peasants had benefited from a season so uniformly good that they were preparing to harvest a huge crop with the prospect of having grain to spare.

England will market a smaller wheat crop than usual, as a result of a decrease of 200,000 acres in cultivation, but expects to obtain better prices for wheat because of conditions in America.

France has begun to entertain serious doubts of producing enough wheat at home to provide bread for the nation. Last year France had a surplus of 30,000,000 bushels over the 260,000,000 required for home consumption.

Italy, it has been estimated, will produce 6,071,000 metric tons of wheat, compared with 7,082,000 last year. This is a 14½ per cent decrease.

It now is estimated that Germany will produce 201,000 tons of summer wheat, compared with 197,000 last year, and 1,890,000 tons of winter wheat, compared with 1,700,000 tons in 1930.

Spain, which never raises enough wheat for her own use, will have a better than average crop upon which to draw this year. Unusually cool weather this summer, together with copious rains, gave the country a good yield, especially of olives and grapes.

Jugoslavia reports excellent yields of all grains. From all parts of Rumania conditions are reported satisfactory to the farmer. Official figures estimate an excess production of cereals over the country's home needs as follows: Wheat, 150,000 carloads; rye, 80,000; maize, 150,000.

Austrian crops have ripened in excellent quality and quantities nearly equal to 1929 with the exception of barley, each suffering a small reduction.

Hungary has reported less satisfactorily than her neighbors, as her crops, especially sugar beets, potatoes and corn are far behind last year.

Owing to prolonged drought Czechoslovakia has prospects of only moderate crops of all grains.

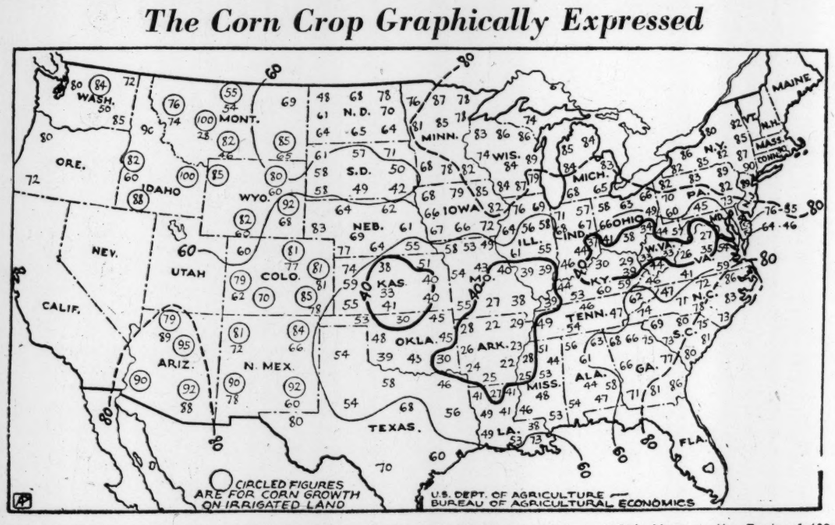
Report Shows Kentucky Crop Condition Serious

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP)—The full extent and seriousness of the drought situation in Kentucky was emphasized Aug. 18 when the University of Kentucky college of agriculture made public a preliminary drought report based on surveys of farm agents from 77 counties throughout the State.

Farmers in 65 of the 77 counties have been forced to sell some or all of their live stock on account of the lack of water or feed, or both, the report said.

Other statements showed that 40 per cent of the farmers in 50 counties have been compelled to sell hogs; 40 per cent in 57 counties have sold all or a part of their beef cattle; 25 per cent in 48 counties have been forced to sell or a part of their sheep, and but eight of the 77 counties have a sufficient supply of small grain to meet fall seed requirements. Inadequate credit facilities for farmers were reported in 74 of the 77 counties.

The Corn Crop Graphically Expressed



Figures Express the Condition of the Corn Crop of the United States as of Aug. 1 This Year on the Basis of 100 as Representing a Full or Normal Crop.

Conservatives Seek MacDonald's Defeat

LONDON (AP) — Well-informed political circles assert that Conservative politicians are preparing a heavy campaign against Ramsay MacDonald's Labor Government, basing their chief talking point on the failure to solve the unemployment problem.

With 2,000,000 workless clamoring for relief, the Conservative leaders are understood to be planning to strike while unrest is high. The present figures break all previous British records on unemployment and word has been passed around Conservative strongholds to try to force a general election before the tide turns.

Next month will see the beginning of the Conservative bombardment, and when Parliament reassembles Oct. 28 all parties are likely to be prepared for a vital division.

A general election coming at such a time probably would cause postponement of the round-table conference on India.

ENGINEERS SURVEY YORKTOWN AREA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YORKTOWN, Va. — Government engineers have started surveying here for the national colonial monument area, including Yorktown, Williamsburg and Jamestown, established by the last session of Congress.

The survey is being done preliminary to the arrival of topographers. A map is to be used by local, state and national committees preparing for the sesquicentennial celebration of Cornwallis' surrender to be held at Yorktown next year.

TURKS RECALL ENVOY FROM PERSIAN CAPITAL

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—The Turkish Government has asked its Ambassador at Teheran, Persia, Mendou Chavkt Bey, to return to Angora within the next fortnight.

He will be displaced by the present Turkish Minister to Sofia, Bulgaria, Col. Husrey Bey, former officer of the Turkish general staff and army comrade of Mustapha Kemal Pasha. The reason for the recall was not announced.

RECORD ATTEMPT FAILS

PARIS (AP)—Bad flying conditions forced Maryse Bastie, French aviatrix, attempting to set a women's duration flight record, to land here Aug. 18. She remained aloft nearly 28 hours. The record, held by Lena Bernstein, is 35 hours, 46 minutes and 57 seconds.

BOOK INTERESTS ENGAGE EXPERT TO MAKE SURVEY

Publishers, Dealers and Allied Trades Seek to Increase Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—An economist has been engaged to make a thorough survey of the book industry and to seek means for the widest possible distribution of books, the National Association of Book Publishers announced Aug. 17.

Edward S. Mills, president of the association, said O. H. Cheney, former superintendent of banking in New York State, had been employed to conduct the survey, financed by the book publishers, the Book Binders' Association of America, and book dealers, paper manufacturers and allied interests.

Mr. Mills foresaw as a result of this research "a new period of growth and extended markets, and reduced costs through standardized manufacture."

Spokesmen for Doubleday Doran, Farrar & Rinehart, Simon & Schuster and Charles Boni said the dollar book experiment would require a year's trial to determine its financial success.

Stanley Rinehart, whose firm began putting out dollar books with a novel by his mother, Mary Roberts Rinehart, said it had sold thrice as many copies in three months at a dollar as it sold in the previous two months at $2. The same increase, he said, had been noted in the sales of novels by Katherine Brush, Margaret Widdemer and Roy McCardel.

Officials of Doubleday Doran declared that H. G. Wells's newest novel "The Autocracy of Mr. Parham," had shown a material gain in sales, as a dollar book, over previous books by Wells put out at $2.50, but they did not disclose how great was the increase. Normally, they said, a Wells book sells at least 5000 copies in two months.

Charles Boni, who began selling paper-backed books at 50 cents last fall, said sales had averaged 40,000 a month, and that he had noted particularly the popularity of the half-dollar volumes with persons to whom the price was a minor item.

Simon & Schuster said the dollar book venture had not been tried out long enough to justify conclusions, but that an average of 30 letters a day reached them praising the price cut.

All four publishing houses noted that, whereas the extensive sale of a $2 novel is generally over in two to six months, the market for a dollar book is spread over a year or two.

Publishers who have maintained the $2 and $2.50 price on popular novels declared they had no immediate expectation of following competitors into the dollar-book business.

"We're going to wait," said Cass Canfield, of Harper & Brothers. "About three times as many dollar books as $2.50 books must be sold if the publisher is to make the same profit—and we don't believe that can be done."

Music

Coates in Philadelphia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — An important event in the series of concerts being given in Robin Hood Dell, Fairmount Park, was the appearance of Albert Coates, the distinguished English conductor, in a series of three concerts. The feature of these concerts, at which Mr. Coates achieved a remarkable personal and artistic success, was the first Philadelphia performance of his composition, "A Pickwick Scherzo."

The composition is elaborate in its dimensions, its musical content and especially in its orchestration. It contains much humor and is extremely well written, although the orchestration at times seems rather heavy for the humor of the literary background. The race of the two postchaises is delineated by a clever fugato and the wrecking of that of Mr. Wardle and Mr. Pickwick is demonstrated by a terrific crash from the full orchestra. The form is not that of a scherzo in the usually accepted sense of that word but is more like a short symphonic poem, and the composer evidently entitled it a scherzo with the original meaning of the word in mind.

The following evening, under direction of Alexander Smallens, the conductor of the Robin Hood Dell series and assistant conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, the first performance in this city was given of George Gershwin's "An American in Paris."

Mr. Gershwin's work is rather vague as to form—in which it resembles a rhapsody in the use of various themes with virtually no development of them. As with most works of the kind, it is very difficult to follow the meaning of the composer without a fully annotated program. The score calls for a large number of unusual instruments, such as four automobile horns which, however, were in admirable tune and fulfilled their purposes in the composition as well as many of the regular instruments of the orchestra. The composer has placed much reliance upon the jazz idioms in the work, both musically and in the scoring and there is much use of the muted trumpet and trombone. "An American in Paris" seems at a single hearing to be rather deficient in musical values for the length at which it is written.

PERSIA REFUSES TO AID TURKS AGAINST KURDS

ISTANBUL, Turk. (AP)—Persia is believed to have informed Turkey that it cannot consent to military coöperation with the Turks against the Kurds in Persian territory.

The Persian Chargé d'Affaires handed the Foreign Minister a note Aug. 19 which was believed to contain Persia's last word in the exchange of notes which has been going on for a fortnight between the two countries. The Turkish view appears to be that this refusal by Teheran is incompatible with the assurances of friendship previously given by Persia.

PATROL SHIP FAST IN ICE

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. (AP)—The steamship Boethic, arctic patrol ship, which left North Sydney at the end of July, is fast in the ice about 50 miles from Boche Peninsula, the farthest northern post to receive the yearly provisioning. Further progress is impossible until the ice loosens, a radio dispatch said.

Catalogue Printers Note Brisk Business

SALES and production of W. F. Hall Printing Company this year have continued near the good levels of 1929 and this company looks for even better business in the fall. The company prints more than 230,000,000 magazines a year and more than 225,000,000 catalogues, employing 5000 workers.

"If the printing trade may be accepted as a barometer of business, as I believe it to be, we may look for a decided acceleration in trade in fall months," F. W. Warren, president said. "Production schedules on some of our magazines call for a decided increase in size for fall months and one publication of national circulation will have the largest issue in its history."

WORLD GROUP DISCUSSES AID FOR FARMERS

War Debt Cancellation and Cut in Reparation Payments Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—A plea for international coöperation, including a cancellation of allied war debts due the United States and reduction of reparation payments, was urged to relieve the present world-wide depression in agriculture by Prof. Max Sering of Berlin University and head of the German Agrarian Research Institute, in an address at the opening session of the second international conference of agricultural economists here on Aug. 18.

This is the first time the conference has been held in America. The first meeting was in Totnes, Devonshire, England, last August, and was held on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Elmhirst. Mr. Elmhirst is a delegate here and responded on behalf of England to the address of welcome by A. R. Mann, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, who opened the session.

Dr. Sering, who is recognized as an international authority on agriculture, declared that France was the only European country not suffering from an agricultural depression. He gave three chief causes for what he declared was responsible for the present European situation, defining them as: first, the shifting of capital from Europe to the newer countries of the Western Hemisphere; second, the erection of new tariff barriers by newly formed nations in Europe, and, third, the unrest of Asiatic peoples and the growth of emancipation sentiment on their part.

"The cause for the grave agricultural depression," he said, "lies in the coincidence of great technical advances, with consequent increase of production, and a lowering of purchasing power in industrial Europe, caused by other than economic reasons."

Professor Sering and Prof. S. von Dietze of the University of Jena criticized the Young plan, and argued for wiping the slate clean of all financial burdens arising from the World War, in order to reduce taxation in all countries. This, they held, would restore the purchasing power of consumers everywhere, and unemployment and revive the normal operations of industry. Only in this way, they declared, could economic equilibrium be achieved.

Dean Mann, in welcominig the delegates said that statecraft in relation to agriculture was undergoing its greatest strain because in part at least the economies of agriculture are yet so imperfectly understood.

Mr. Elmhirst said that one of the greatest values in the conference came from the personal relationships established, through which the various delegates learned the best sources for the exchange of facts and ideas.

R. R. Enfield, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in the British Cabinet, speaking of the situation in England, said that the price of farm products there had been falling for 10 years. This applied particularly to cereals. Meanwhile the farmers had to pay double for wages for labor and have had to reduce plowed land in favor of pasturage for cattle, as they required less labor than agriculture. The farmers' greatest need in Britain, he said, is that downward prices should cease. He saw a chance that this would happen and declared that the farmer may face the future with more confidence.

Dr. K. Y. Jutila, of Helsingford University, warned against the erection of tariff walls and declared that the only way to solve the problem of agricultural surplus was to bring down these walls and remove restrictions on population movements.

"Modern science," he said, "has made the farmer in all advanced countries too productive and too efficient. Only by international coöperation can world agriculture regain its balance."

A similar appeal for international coöperation in the domain of agriculture, although he did not touch on the question of the tariff, was made by H. C. M. Case, president of the American Farm Economic Association, and A. W. Ashby, president of the Agricultural Economic Society of Great Britain.

GOLD STAR MOTHERS SAIL

CHERBOURG, France (AP) — Party "N" of the American gold star mothers and wives sailed for home on the liner Presndent Harding Aug. 19 after visiting the graves of their war dead.

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Among new examples are jacquard woven repp tunic dresses, $49.50. Embroidered wool frisca dresses with sleeveless cape jackets, $39.50. Even to angora wool collars on Canton crepe street dresses, $49.50.
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G. O. P. IS AGAIN SPLIT ON ISSUES IN WISCONSIN

Contest on State Offices Waging Between Two Progressive Wings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Wisconsin, battleground of many struggles between the progressive and the conservative wings of the Republican Party in the State, is witnessing a new kind of contest this year. In the Republican primary for state offices, Sept. 16, the issue is for the first time in the turbulent history of the State's politics, between two kinds of progressivism.

As the heir to La Follettism, Philip F., second son of the elder La Follette and now district attorney of Dane County, is making the race for Governor, with a full slate of lieutenants associated with him. He is a good campaigner, more forceful in address than his elder brother, the present Senator, and he has what leaders of his group consider an advanced program for state administration.

Opposed to him in the primary is Governor Walter J. Kohler, elected two years ago as a conservative but now considered the leader of a new type of progressivism, midway between the La Follette stand and the old type of conservative known locally as "Stalwart."

The major issues that have been raised in the campaign are four in number: a new program for dealing with electrical power development and rates; chain banks and chain stores; prohibition, and the use of money in elections.

The main reliance of the La Follette faction is on what they term the "power monopoly" issue and the question of curbing chain banking and chain store development.

On power control, they are supporting the program sponsored by them in the last Legislature—a constitutional amendment giving the State the right to recapture the water-power sites it has leased to private companies for possible future development of a state-owned system; laws to permit municipalities to construct plants in competition to private plants instead of compelling the municipalities to buy the private systems as they must do now; laws which will make it possible for municipalities to associate with each other in the establishing of power districts that will serve intervening territory, or, in other words, to build up enlarged systems as private companies do now.

Governor Kohler, contrary to former conservative practice, has stolen the progressive thunder on this question by himself advocating most of the program. He is for the constitutional amendment, for more favorable laws to encourage municipal plants, many of which now exist in the State, and for reduced rates for electric service. He differs from the La Follette program on one point. He opposes the formation of municipal plants in competition to private plants, holding that such a duplication of service would be ruinous to the communities. In that position he has the backing of many warm friends of municipal ownership.

On the prohibition issue, the two candidates are so nearly alike in their proposals as practically to take that question out of the contest. Both are for changes away from the present status. Mr. La Follette asks for the authorization by Congress of 2.75 per cent beer, for which Wisconsin voted in a referendum some time ago. If such authorization fails to obtain the sanction of the United States Supreme Court, he would change the Eighteenth Amendment. The Governor, taking a more direct route, advocates a national referendum on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Fourth Offender Law Change Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y. —Modification of the fourth offender law under which criminals four times convicted are sentenced to life imprisonment, was recommended by Caleb H. Baumes, Senator from Newburgh (R.), chairman of the State Crime Commission. As Mr. Baumes proposed this law, it is believed that the next Legislature will agree to the modification.

Mr. Baumes said that the new parole system with a full time board will make possible the release of fourth offenders after serving the sentence they would have received had they not had three prior convictions for felonies.

"If a fourth offender is paroled," he said, "the State could continue to exercise control over him. Our scheme will be something in line with that followed by Governor Roosevelt. In every commutation granted by the Governor, he makes it plain that it is not a pardon. If a paroled prisoner comes within the clutches of the law, he must serve out the sentence to which he was originally sentenced."

An effort was made at the last legislative session to repeal the fourth offender law.

CHIMPANZEE SEEKS 'SANCTUARY' IN VAIN

BERLIN (AP) — A chimpanzee at large kept Berlin excited for 24 hours, tied up traffic in a subway for half an hour, and finally was captured in a church pulpit Aug. 18.

Mrs. Chimpanzee, picked up by the police near a fairground, swung herself from a window of an animal hospital in which she was incarcerated as a vagrant.

Passengers on the Jannowitz Brücke subway platform screamed when a hairy figure suddenly cavorted among them. The current was turned off while railway employees pursued the intruder. The chimpanzee disappeared in a tunnel, giving pursuers the slip and hiding in a lumber dry kiln. Discovered there it dashed into the Gray Friars Church on Klosterstrasse and was lassoed.

'Friends' Met Here in 1817

FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, SANDY SPRING, MD.
It Was This Old Church, Erected in 1817, That President Hoover Popularized by His Visit Just Before Inauguration. It, However, Remains Unchanged as the Meeting Place for Those of the Faith in Sandy Springs.

QUAKER CHURCH STANDS FIRM IN FAITH TRADITION

Sandy Spring Meeting House Unchanged Because of Hoover's Visit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCKVILLE, Md.—When Herbert Hoover, then President-elect, attended religious services in a quaint old Quaker meeting house at Sandy Spring—a community of some 200 near here—it was predicted that this sequestered stronghold of the Society of Friends would lose its rural charm and soon become a showplace for tourists. But Sandy Spring, although its close association with the Hoover family has made it known to multitudes who otherwise would never have heard of it, continues to go its tranquil way, undisturbed by its newfound popularity.

Few realized when Mr. Hoover first visited the old meeting house that it was probably the point whence his Quaker faith had descended to him, for the colonial ancestor of the President, Andrew Hoover, is described as having held farms in "the uplands of Maryland," and research has linked these uplands with Sandy Spring.

That Sandy Spring had remained comparatively unknown until Mr. Hoover's visit brought it into the public eye is due to no lack of historic significance or local charm. Rather, its aloofness was due to the preference of its inhabitants for quiet ways. Today, while many visitors motor in and out of the town, there nevertheless remains the quiet sense of self-sufficiency and conservativeness which marks most Quaker settlements.

Roomy old houses, set down among broad, fertile acres, a fine school, a library and a bank; and dominating all by its quiet dignity, the old meeting house with its long, pillared porch, dating back to 1817, when the present brick edifice replaced the frame original of 1770, and it became for a time the largest religious edifice in the county.

It is here, amid its grove of tall trees some distance from the main road, that many of the records of the old colony cluster. The same old families still worship within its portals, the same adherence to the doctrine of George Fox marks its worshipers, the same prosperous atmosphere of solidly practical rural landowners distinguishes the men and women who quietly issue from its doors. Even the names of those who contribute to its support remain practically unchanged. The Snowdens, the Brooks and the Thomases are as closely linked with the community as ever were the Lowells and Cabots and Lodges with Boston, and their children still sit in its straight benches.

Once referred to as "the capital of Quakerism," Sandy Spring amiably suffers the tourist invasion without deviating from its calm path. Tall men in sober garb still till its rich soil, confident that "if thee is kind to the land it will never give thee an ungrateful return"; gentle, soft-voiced women move placidly about their household tasks. In many a finely-proportioned home rare old pieces of furniture shine from their accustomed corners—pieces which the antique collector would give much to possess. But, sell them? Indeed not. These quiet housewives can likewise be firm.

HARVESTERS NOT NEEDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The usual autumn trek of thousands of British Columbia workers to the prairies to harvest the fall grain crop will not take place this year. With a surplus supply of labor on hand, the prairies will not require outside help, according to advices received by the British Columbia Labor Department. This will be a serious disadvantage to British Columbia, which has been able to send its surplus of labor to the prairies.

Shouse Forecasts Overthrow of G.O.P.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Prediction that the voters of the United States would repudiate at the November polls the 5,000,000 plurality by which it swept the Hoover Administration into office in 1928 was made by Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in a nation-wide radiocast here on Aug. 18 over the network of the National Broadcasting Company. Mr. Shouse declared that as the Republican Party had willingly shouldered the responsibility for the "good times" that marked the first two administrations of the post-war period, "it must in justice assume responsibility for the conditions that now prevail."

Mr. Shouse spoke in what was advertised by the Democrats as the "opening blast" in their campaign to reinforce their strength in the House and Senate, and it was expected that he would specify, at least in some of its details, a Democratic substitute program for that of the Hoover Administration.

While Mr. Shouse said that the American people "without reference to section, without reference to party, are arising to a political overthrow that may assume the proportions of a cataclysm," he cast the rôle which the Democratic Party wished to play in somewhat general phraseology.

Farm relief, tariff revision and the business situation were the issues set forth by Mr. Shouse as of paramount moment in the forthcoming congressional campaign, and Republican performance with respect to each was assailed by him as directly controverting the Republican pledges in the 1928 presidential campaign.

SIR JOHN SIMON TELLS CANADIANS NEEDS OF INDIA

Sympathetic Outside Help and Evolution Within, Declared Essential

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont. — The superimposing of western ideals from without will not solve India's problems but only by sympathetic coöperation of the British Government and the Indian people, which means sympathetic assistance from outside combined with a slow and progressive evolution from within, will unity be possible, is the opinion of Sir John Simon, chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission, who addressed a joint meeting of the Canadian and Empire Clubs here.

Sir John emphasized the importance of India's problems. "It is the great international question of the world," he said. "If we can help these people who have their own high aspirations and ideals, along the road to responsible government by the light of our own experience, then we will have done a finer thing than has ever been done before in bridging the gap between the ancient and mysterious Orient and our western civilization."

"If we, with the help of Canada and the other Dominions, can do this, we will have made a contribution to the peace of the world which future generations will look back to with gratitude. If we fail, I tremble to think of the consequences."

History and the facts have made Great Britain responsible in India, Sir John explained, and if India is to progress in the future it can only do so by action of the British Parliament and the coöperation of India. There are great difficulties in the way of any unity. Only 15 out of every 100 men are literate and only three out of every 100 women.

"I am confident that the future constitution of India cannot be a mere imitation of a system which exists elsewhere," said Sir John. "It must be a plan suited to the immensity and complexity of the variety of needs and circumstances of India's many peoples. But I think a great lesson may be learned from the analogy of your our Dominion."

The difficulties of extending the vote in India were explained by Sir John. Widespread illiteracy, the caste system, differences of race and religion, all added to the difficulty. The differences between Muhammadans and Hindus was an eternal stumblingblock in the way of self-government and unity. He described the caste system as an ancient social order, depending on much that was sacred and honorable, but difficult to "fit on short notice into a representative government."

NEW YORK POLICE WHISTLES SCRAPPED

NEW YORK (AP)—The tooting of police traffic whistles passed into limbo Aug. 18 to join such other obsolete sounds as the swish of crinoline and the "clop clop" of horses' hoofs on pavement.

After a week's tryout Police Commisioner Mulrooney ruled that from now on, except in Times Square, traffic officers shall signal silently with their hands. The step is part of a campaign to make New York quieter.

SPAIN DENIES "OIL" LOAN

MADRID (AP) — The Ministry of Finance Aug. 19 issued a formal denial that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had offered the Spanish Government a loan of approximately $100,000,000 if the Government would dissolve the oil monopoly.

$600,000,000 Budget Seen for New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A minimum of $600,000,000 will be needed to run New York City in 1931, according to estimates made by Charles L. Kohler, Director of the Budget, on Aug. 18, in a preliminary survey based on requests received from 12 city departments. The 1930 budget of $564,769,828 already has exceeded the $600,000,000 figure, it was learned, as a result of additional emergency appropriations.

City departments, such as the police and fire, plant and structures, water supply, gas and electricity, which usually head the budgetary list, have not as yet submitted their departmental requests. Indeed, the largest increase to date is asked by the Department of Sanitation, which appears this year for the first time as a separate entity and has estimated its needs at $51,000,000.

All tentative budgets must be available to the public in printed form by Oct. 10 and presented to the Board of Estimate for consideration. The final figures must be adopted by Nov. 1.

MOTOR INSTALLMENT SALES SHOW DECREASE

WASHINGTON (AP) — Installment sales of automobiles in the United States for June fell considerably below those sold in previous months.

Commerce Department figures, issued Aug. 18, showing June financing of such deals involved 332,852 machines, and meant the advance of $141,888,000 to purchasers. In June last year such selling affected 384,520 cars and involved $178,983,000 in advances. More than half of the June auto sales on time were second-hand cars.

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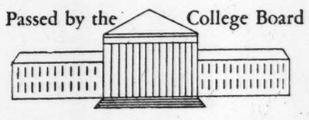

STERN'S COLLEGE SHOP—SECOND FLOOR

CARIBBEAN AREA NEEDS U. S. HELP, PARLEY IS TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

Central-American peoples and of a culture widely different from, but not inherently inferior to, our own."

Dana Munro, chief of the division of Latin-American affairs of the Department of State, agreed substantially with Mr. Williams. Constant revolutions, which he attributed to inexperience, self-government and to the localism resulting from geographical isolation, were largely responsible, he said, for the gravest problems of the Caribbean countries.

"But in recent years," Mr. Munro said, "there has been a definite trend in all of the Caribbean countries toward more stable conditions. Increasing contact with the outside world and the realization of the harm done by revolutions are arousing a strong public demand for the settlement of political disputes by peaceful means."

Mr. Munro cited the case of the Nicaraguan election of 1928, supervised by the United States, as evidence of the value of free elections. At the time both parties agreed, he said, that the successful party would request a similar supervision of the presidential election of 1932. "The establishment of a government unquestionably representing the majority of the people," he explained, "combined with the expectation that the opposition party will have a fair opportunity to contest the next election, has brought about a complete and salutary change in the political atmosphere of the Republic."

Haiti Policy Attacked

Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, journalist who accompanied the Forbes Commission to Haiti, took the opposite side of the question but limited her attack to the policy and actions of the United States in Haiti. "The intervention there," she said, "has been one of pure self-interest, at the expense of Haiti."

Accusing the United States Administration of having forced an arbitrary constitution upon a country which had previously been, she said, in no need of foreign supervision, and clamping it down by martial law and a policy of ridiculing the upper classes, Mrs. Weed said the Haitians had been "tormented and tortured in their own land and humiliated before the world to the point where they would rather perish as a nation in unarmed revolt than longer endure their national degradation.

"The quick action of the Forbes Commission just prevented such an outcome of the situation," she stated, "and now Latin America is watching us closely as we try to undo the wrongs done in Haiti without authority of even the Congress of the United States, much less the will of the American people."

Henry Kittredge Norton, publicist, leader of the conference, refuted an attack made on a previous day on the American delegation at the last Pan-American conference at Havana. It was stated, Mr. Norton said, that the American press had obtained its information through a press representative of the American delegation.

Granted Interviews

"This was contrary to the facts," he said, "as the various correspondents were constantly in touch with the different American delegates as well as the delegates of the Latin-American countries. They were given the usual information, and were granted daily interviews with Mr. Hughes, but if they failed to find opinion on all sides of the questions at issue the fault lay with themselves, and not in any effort of the American delegation to influence them."

Taking up state responsibility and intervention in his fourth lecture on "The Development of Public International Law," Dr. Walter Simons, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Germany, said:

"The conception of a sovereign state in its absolute sense is inconsistent with the notion of responsibility, but there are natural limits to sovereignty regarding individual rights of liberty as well as equal sovereignty rights of other states. By transgressing one or other of those limits, the state incurs liability tending to give another state a claim for reparation.

"Any kind of intervention between single sovereign states is dangerous to universal peace, but there is a growing tendency for common intervention of a society of states regarding a state that refuses to recognize its duty incurred by a dilectual act of its agents or nationals under the law of nations, and that even a single civilized state without the mandate of that society may, under certain conditions, be justified in intervening for the common interest of all states."

Opposes Washington Treaty

At the Pan-American round table Prof. Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan advised that the United States Senate refrain from ratifying the Washington treaties of conciliation and arbitration of 1929. The treaties, providing for the compulsory arbitration of disputes between American countries, would, he thought, be a backward step in view of the existence of the World Court.

Professor Reeves also said he considered it extremely dangerous for the United States to enter into a treaty subjecting its interests to a court which "would be in effect determining its own jurisdiction."

"Except for matter of sentiment," Professor Reeves said, "I can see no reason for having a separate court for settling purely American questions."

The round table on the Far East took up the question of the rehabilitation of Chinese railroads. W. B. Poland, formerly Director-General of Railways for Persia, and financial expert to the Chinese Government, estimated that it would cost 65 to 75 millions of Chinese dollars at a value of 40 cents gold per dollar, to repair the damage done by military forces and civil war.

Dr. Roy H. Akagi, Japanese lecturer and publicist, described the prosperous condition of the South Manchurian Railway as an example of the potential possibilities of railroads in China provided they are properly managed.

Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, U. S. N., at the round table on limitation of armaments, absolved the United States Navy from any responsibility for the building up of auxiliary craft which followed the Washington treaty. Pointing out that the United States had considered itself bound by the spirit of the treaty not to take advantage of the loophole left by the failure of the treaty to limit auxiliary as well as capital ships.

Admiral Hepburn said that if one wished to fix the blame for this wreck of a more or less hopeful prospect, one had "a choice of either Japan or the United Kingdom."

Andrew Ten Eyck, director of public relations of the institute, addressing the Williamstown Rotary Club, Aug. 19, said he had received clippings of articles bearing the Williamstown (Mass.) date line taken from the front pages of newspapers in Alaska, every state on the Pacific Coast as well as in the eastern United States, and from Berlin, London and Paris.

Colossal Exhibition Keeps Visitors Busy Trying to See Everything

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Upper Left—Kilties' Band Enlivens Proceedings. Upper Right—Observe the Automobiles Parked on Either Side of the Spacious Boulevard. Below—Pyrotechnic Display Brings Each Day to a Spectacular Conclusion of Blaze and Color.

Canada's Annual Exhibition Planned to Be 'Finest Ever'

(Continued from Page 1)

means of transportation was introduced to North America. The exhibition has kept in step with modern electrical inventions. This year many surprises are promised in this direction.

Seaplanes Will Race

The same policy applies to aviation. Since the early days when dirigibles were invented, long before the advent of heavier-than-air machines, the exhibition has kept pace with every advance. Each year fleets of dirigibles and planes have visited the exhibition from the United States Air Service Corps, while races have been staged from Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo, ending at the grounds. This year a feature will be seaplane races in Lake Ontario on the shore line in front of the exhibition grounds.

The Automotive Building, built in 1929 at a cost of more than $1,000,000, will house a fine display of motor cars. The Canadian National Motor Show will display 1931 motorcar models and accessories. The Canadian National Aviation Show will also be embodied with the exhibition.

Sport spectacles will be daily events. On Aug. 27 picked contestants from the four corners of the world will compete in a 15-mile swimming marathon for a world's championship and a fortune in prizes. Preceding this, on Aug. 2, the international mermaids' race for the woman's world title will take place over a 10-mile course. These swimming races will be held on the exhibition water front with every foot of the course visible to the spectators along a mile and a half of sea wall and boulevard. Exhibition Park has a natural grandstand with sightseeing accommodation for 250,000 people.

Winners of the British Empire games which are being held this year will come to the exhibition to seek further laurels in competition with picked United States athletes. This meet, of Olympic proportions, is Canada's oldest international track competition.

Music is to be another feature. This year the most ambitious attempt at a national military band is now in process of organization. The All-Canada Permanent Force Band, as it is called, will play twice daily by permission of the Department of Militia and National Defense. It will be an organization of 75 pieces, the musicians being drawn from many old Canadian regiments. This band will also accompany the 2000-voice exhibition chorus in a series of four concerts. At its open air concerts guest conductors, all Canadian, will appear.

Pageant Every Evening

Every evening on a 1000-foot stage, 1500 performers will appear in a musical pageant and dramatic spectacle, entitled "Les Voyageurs," before audiences which will probably average 25,000 nightly. This production will be the climax of each day's celebration and will conclude with a pyrotechnic blaze of light and color which will use the entire sky line as its background.

Just as the exhibition was among the first to exhibit talking motion pictures when in the experimental stage, as well as the loudspeaker system, the radio, and the first underground electric conduit system, so this year will all efforts be combined in making the exhibition educationally entertaining, especially featuring the development of industry. This year displays from every corner of the Dominion are being given special prominence. They come from points as scattered as the Yukon and Canadian Rockies, the Pacific coast fisheries, the wheat plains of the prairies, northern gold fields, and southern industrial centers, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. From the British Isles will come some of the finest and most elaborate exhibits ever sent to this continent. A score of other nations will also be represented—the Gold Coast, British West Africa, and Sierra Leone, Bermuda, Jamaica, the Orient, and Europe. The displays will cover art, agriculture, and industry.

There will also be cat and dog shows, a baby show, judging competitions, floral parade, fashion and handicraft shows, a superb horse show in the Coliseum tanbark arena, and a mile of "midway" which will include practically every known variety of amusement device.

An interesting feature will be the exhibit of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare. A street of houses will be shown; one where there is a mother needing help and the visiting housekeeper is arriving, others where there is unemployment or delinquency, where the social worker is entering to help straighten out the threads of the tangle, and keep the families together. These houses of an ordinary little cross section of the community will illustrate seven general themes of welfare work. Another interesting exhibit will be that of articles produced by Canadian soldiers who lost their sight in the World War.

A day will be set apart for Young Canada's Day. School children on this day pay no admission charge, they roam to their heart's content, and learn much about the world, its industries and activities, which years of schooling might not teach.

The Dominion Government Building, in which will be seen the products of the nine Canadian provinces, two manufacturers' buildings, two art galleries, Process Building, the Palace of Horticulture, the Electrical and Engineering Building are mentioned in order to portray the immensity and proportions of this great annual undertaking. Exhibition City has nine miles of its own paved streets, its own internal transportation system, and a railroad terminal where the sightseers step from trains from all over this continent right into Exhibition Park.

For half a century Toronto's hospitality at exhibition time has been a tradition. This year Toronto expects that approximately 2,000,000 people will visit the exhibition, as one of the greatest celebrations has been prepared for "All Canada Year." It is believed that it will be the biggest old boys' and girls' reunion ever staged. Canadians all over the world have been urged to return to meet old friends on this occasion.

That American visitors are expected by the thousand is demonstrated by last year's estimate. In a check up made in one of the exhibition parking areas where 10,000 motors were lined side by side there were license plates of 42 different states. Of all United States tourist money spent in foreign countries, 34 per cent, it is estimated, is spent in Canada.

SOUTH AMERICAN WEST COAST TO SEE PRINCE?

LONDON (U. P.) — Preliminary plans for the coming visit of the Prince of Wales to Argentina next year were understood Aug. 18 to include a trip down the west coast of South America, instead of direct from England to Buenos Aires. In case the Prince does visit the west coast he will either go through the Panama Canal or travel across Canada, then proceed south to Valparaiso, Chile, taking a train across the Andes to Argentina.

The question of whether or not the Prince is to travel by warship or passenger liner has not yet been definitely settled, it was understood. The official itinerary and other details are to be announced about Sept. 1. Government officials are said to favor using a warship for the trip.

Colonists Short of Food When Ships Fail to Bring Full Cargoes Needed

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Aug. 19, 1630—Just at sunset a ship came to anchor off the peninsula of Shawmutt. The Governor and a few of the magistrates went out to her in a skiff, later reporting that she was a French ship called the Gift. "She had been twelve weeks at sea, and lost one passenger and twelve goats; she delivered six."

The Gift is the fourteenth ship to arrive this summer. Her passengers can be cared for with more comfort than those arriving earlier, for building operations have progressed steadily, and there has been an exodus to the Saltonstall, Mattapan and Mistick plantations. The Governor expresses his disappointment that more of the goats failed to survive the long voyage, for milk and cheese are greatly needed, and that the shipmaster neglected to fill his hold to full capacity with general provisions. The situation regarding supplies has been recorded in these words: "It having been reported in England that there were now provisions enough here, divers ships came not so well supplied as otherwise they would; and there being miserable damage of our provisions at sea, and yet some imprudently selling much of the remainder to the Indians for beaver, we fall into great threatening straits for want of food."

The Governor and his associates are resourceful, however. They announce tonight that more of the able-bodied young men will be assigned to the hunting and fishing parties whenever the weather is favorable, even though the work of erecting cabins be retarded thereby. The masters of the Lion and other ships anchored in the Charles and Mistick Rivers will be instructed to hasten preparations for the return voyage, for it is imperative that letters of instruction and information reach England as early as possible.

Capt. John Underhill has been instructed to go to Salem tomorrow with a few of the Company's servants, to secure any vegetables that can be spared at that plantation. He is to report to the Rev. Francis Higginson, who has described the fertility of that settlement as follows:

"The country aboundeth naturally with store of roots of great variety and good to eat. Our turnips, parsnips and carrots are here both bigger and sweeter than is ordinarily to be found in England. Here are also store of pumpions, cowcumbers, and other things of that nature which I know not. Also divers excellent pot-herbs grow abundantly among the grass, as strawberry leaves in all places of the country, and plenty of strawberries in their time, and penny-royal, winter-savory, sorrel, brookline, liverwort, carvel and watercresses; also leeks and onions are ordinary, and divers physical herbs.

"Here are also abundance of other sweet herbs, delightful to the smell, whose names we know not, and plenty of single damask roses, very sweet; and two kinds of herbs that bear two kinds of flowers, very sweet, which they say are as good to make cordage or cloth as any hemp or flax we have. Excellent vines are here, up and down in the woods. Also mulberries, plums, raspberries, currants, chestnuts, filberts, walnuts, small-nuts, hurtleberries, and haws of white-thorn near as good as our cherries in England."

Those who know Francis Higginson are inclined to the belief that he has been overenthusiastic in his descriptions of the productiveness of New England soil; but Captain Underhill has been directed to purchase any kind of food supplies that Salem can furnish.

NEW ENGLAND FARMING CALLED SATISFACTORY

GRANBY, Mass. (AP)—Organization to meet changing conditions, better marketing methods, equality in taxation and legislation is the threefold program to enable agriculture to make progress, as set forth by Louis J. Taber of Columbus, O., master of the National Grange, addressing a gathering of Hampshire County grange members and others here today.

The farmer, wherever he lives, is confronted by changing conditions, he said, with development and progress on every hand. New England, he said, has suffered less from agricultural depression than other regions because of good markets near at hand and the protection afforded by high freight rates and the tariff, yet New England agriculture must be alert to changing conditions and new problems if it is to survive. It is the province of the grange to assist in the solution of the problems set forth, Mr. Taber said.

COSTE TESTS RADIO

PARIS (AP)—Capt. Dieudonne Coste, French aviation ace, in a flight over Le Bourget Field Aug. 19 tested his plane's new wireless equipment and pronounced himself fully satisfied. He said that he was ready to set out on his projected Atlantic flight to New York at the first moment weather reports are favorable.

Crain Recommends New Ewald Hearing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A reopening of the case of George F. Ewald, one-time magistrate, by the New York county grand jury, which refused last week to find any indictments following charges that Mr. Ewald had obtained his appointment by corruption, was recommended by Thomas C. T. Crain, District Attorney, as a result of the pressure of public opinion for further consideration of the case. Mr. Grain said he would welcome such a reopening.

The grand jury have not as yet filed their report on the Ewald case, which technically leaves it still in their hands, Mr. Crain said, and a determination as to whether or not they will undertake a reconsideration of the evidence will be reached some time today.

"The case will remain in the hands of the grand jury," Mr. Crain said, "until it has filed papers in court. The grand jury may reconsider their vote. They may reopen the matter. In addition, if there is new evidence, an application may be made to the court, and the court will decide in the light of the new evidence whether the case would be reopened."

Mr. Crain's failure to call before the grand jury either George W. Olvany, one-time Tammany chieftain, or John Mara, district Tammany leader, whom Mr. Olvany was said to have called upon for an endorsement of the Ewald appointment to the magistracy, was the subject of wide public comment last week, following the grand jury's refusel to find any indictments. Since then there has been increasing evidence that the charges of selling and buying judgeships brought out in the Ewald case have stirred public indignation to a high pitch.

Canberra Accepts Optional Clause

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—Ratification of Australia's signature of the Optional Clause of Article 36 of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice has been agreed to by the House of Representatives. The protocol for the revision of the statute was signed on behalf of Australia in September, 1929, under the direction of the previous Commonwealth Ministry.

W. M. Hughes, former Prime Minister, opposed ratification, declaring that Australia, in placing her destinies in the hands of the court, would take a step that was not only revolutionary but opposed to the practice of nations from time immemorial. Australia, he said, was placing herself in the hands of a court, the composition of which she knew nothing.

WORLD BANK'S ASSETS INCREASE ONE-FOURTH

BASEL (AP)—An increase of one-fourth is shown in the assets of the Bank for International Settlements in its second monthly report, giving a balance sheet as of July 31, 1930.

Central banks of the various European countries increased heavily their deposits, both for themselves and for accounts they handle. Cash and securities amounted to 1,303,653,650.25 Swiss francs (about $248,000,000), almost all of this being out at interest in other banks.

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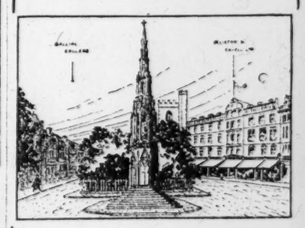

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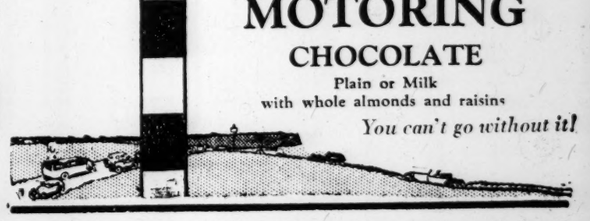

LAWYERS OPPOSE DRY LAW POLL; FORM BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

ing session Aug. 18, extending what was to have been a half hour session into nearly the whole morning. The arguments against the referendum policy were presented with force by some of the leading members of the association.

Later in the day the delegation which had urged recall of the referendum met with others similarly interested, formed their committee and presented their resolution. It was considered by the executive committee, and with the action it determines to take will be reported by the committee.

Leaders of the Lawyers' Committee for Enforcement said that if the executive committee did not act favorably on their resolution they would certainly take the question to the floor of the convention.

Other Issues Affected

The effect of the bar association going on record against prohibition, if that should ultimately prove the outcome, was declared by some of its most prominent members as greatly damaging to its prestige. Congress, it was said, would be inclined to listen less intently to its pronouncements on other topics, knowing of its own experience the sentiment of the larger portion of the country on prohibition.

George H. Wilson, of Quincy, Ill., served as temporary secretary of the committee. A committee of five was named to take steps to effect permanent organization.

Judge James F. Ailshie of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, handed the resolution to the executive committee, as Mr. Allen had to leave immediately after the committee meeting for Niagara Falls to participate in welcoming the delegation of foreign visitors to the bar convention.

Judge Andrew A. Bruce, president of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Chicago, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, one of Chicago's best-known woman lawyers, and others from various parts of the country took part in launching the movement.

Drastic Revision Impractical

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law cannot be fundamentally altered at the present time, the American Bar Association is advised by its standing committee on commerce.

Last year the committee asked and the Bar Association approved action toward amending the anti-trust laws. A bill to this end was thereupon drafted embodying the committee's recommendations for change. But the committee now finds that the possibilities of revision along the lines it proposed are "in the prevailing state of public opinion beyond the range of practical politics."

Yet, declared the lawyers' report, public opinion seems to be thoroughly dissatisfied with the present method of enforcement of the anti-trust act.

"On the one hand is the unorganized body of small merchants and the large body of consumers who conceive themselves to be the victims of the apparently increasing power of great industrial units," observed the commerce committee. "On the other, is the unorganized body of smaller producers whose resistance to the competitive power of the great producer and its own internecine competition is steadily growing weaker. At the same time it is utterly at a loss to know what protective measures under the Sherman law it may take to save itself from destruction.

Groups Ask Safeguards

"These groups demand protection, though as yet they only dimly realize that the economic theory which the United States Supreme Court has adopted in determining what constitutes unreasonable restraint of commerce foredooms the small producer to destruction and the consuming public to the mercy (if so it be) of the great producers."

Merchant and producer should receive protection, continued the bar association students of anti-trust legislation, "against the ever present evil to which their self-protective measures may subject them, that is, criminal prosecution by the Government." This should be done, it added, "without weakening the power of the Government to deal effectively with those restraints of trade which are inimical to the public welfare."

The bar's program, temporarily deferred, is to ask Congress, the committee reported, to provide first, that what constitutes an unreasonable restraint of commerce is a question of fact and not of law, and second, that an administrative body shall always be available to investigate and conclusively determine with respect to any practice, agreement or contract affecting interstate commerce, whether the fact of unreasonable restraint is present.

To Serve as Filter

To this end the Federal Trade Commission would be employed as designed in the bar association's proposed bill. The commission's members would in the course of time become experts in the intricacies of trade relations and their opinions would be acceptable to the courts as to the fact of alleged unreasonable restraint of trade. The commission would act as a filter, through which would pass to the courts only strictly legal problems.

The courts would thus be relieved, continued the committee, "of the task which they never have successfully and never can successfully perform—the establishment of standards of reasonableness of universal application." The granting of immunity from criminal prosecution and conferring of special authority upon the Federal Trade Commission, it concluded, would "make no radical changes in the Sherman Law, but will give great relief from the fears and uncertainties which the present methods of its enforcement have imposed upon the business world."

Ire has been aroused among various delegates to the bar association's convention by its committee on American citizenship. The committee has undertaken to abbreviate the Constitution of the United States, its critics comment, in that it distributed more han 40,000 pamphlets containing the Constitution with later amendments omitted. The committee referred to this in its current report, saying, "We bring to the people the Constitution as it was with the first ten amendments." Why the Constitution should be presented without the subsequent amendments, including not only prohibition but woman suffrage and other important additions, is a question which has evoked considerable comment.

Farm Relief Attacked

In addition this committee attacks the farm relief legislation instituting the Federal Farm Board "as the first step toward a Socialistic Soviet government." The committee declares the "experiment foredoomed to failure," and terms Congress a "national soup kitchen where every mendicant industry, every greedy, begging group brings its empty bowl." The committee concluded that "it is perhaps idle for us to reproach this generation for its new conception of government, that the government should support the people rather than the people support the government."

Committee recommendations cover a great range of business and industry and foreign affairs.

Reiteration of the American Bar Association's stand in favor of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the participation of the United States "in its beneficient activities" is made by the standing committee on international law, headed by James Brown Scott with George W. Wickersham, John W. Davis, and Charles S. Cushing as its other members.

No ground for discouragement but rather a challenge to repeated and more determined effort was found in the result of the first conference for the codification of international law.

Restriction upon the importation of crude petroleum and refined products is needed to promote conservation of oil, reported the committee on conservation of mineral research. Necessary state legislation cannot be obtained, the committee declared, so long as importation continues unrestrained.

Substantial progress has been made in the drafting of a state aeronautical code, the committee on aeronautical law reported, but it found much to be gained by awaiting a clear interpretation of perplexing fundamental problems. It cautioned legislation against sponsoring ill-advised laws that might throttle the development of this fast-growing industry.

Woman Lawyers Stress Question of Nationality

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The National Association of Women Lawyers, which usually holds its annual convention simultaneously with that of the American Bar Association, opened its meeting this year Aug. 19 in the Congress Hotel here.

Distinguished woman lawyers from all parts of the United States, as well as noted woman barristers from England and the Continent, are expected to take part in the sessions. The question of the nationality of women with relation to marriage probably will be one of the high points of discussion, it is reported.

Among the lawyers expected are Judge Florence E. Allen of the Supreme Court of Ohio; Mary L. Trescott, who is a referee in bankruptcy in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Mary F. Lathrop, member of the city council of Denver, Colo.; Clare Greacen, Washington, D. C.; Viola Lydbom-Sheffer of St. Paul, Minn.; Helen A. Guy, Remington, Ind.; Adele Storck, Indianapolis, Ind; Rose Bloom, Cincinnati, O., and Eva L. Minor, Kankakee, Ill.

Olive Scott Gabriel of New York is president. Through the courtesy of the American Bar Association a messenger was sent to England to embark there with the visiting woman barristers and accompany them to the United States so that during the voyage plans agreeable to them could be worked out for their entertainment while visiting various cities here.

Amendments to Motor Vehicle Code Proposed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Concluding what was characterized as the most successful meeting of its kind ever held, because of the number of acts adopted, the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws gave on Aug. 18 approval to a series of important amendments to its Uniform Motor Vehicle Code of 1926, to bring this code, already adopted in whole or part by 15 states, up to date.

Most important among the amendments is one which would abolish arbitrary speed regulations, which it was said, are "unfair and not regarded."

A second amendment would give greater reciprocity between states in the matter of licenses for automobiles and drivers, doing away with the 30-day rule. Under the amendment, a license of one state would be accepted in any other throughout the year for which it was issued.

While the 39 previous conferences produced only 55 model acts, this conference drafted five important acts having to do, in addition to motor vehicle regulation, with child labor, divorce, aviation and regulation of firearms.

Acts relating to coöperative marketing, prevention of "hasty and unconsidered" marriage, narcotic control and mechanics' liens were carried over while it was voted to discontinue work on a uniform absent voter's act.

At the recommendation of Joseph F. O'Connell of Boston the committee on scope and program will consider the advisability of drafting an act designed to establish uniform hours of labor, which was held to be a possible solution of unemployment by providing for more equitable distribution of work.

Change in Legal Attitude Credited to Profession

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Chief credit for a change in attitude which puts emphasis upon "the spirit rather than the letter of the law" was given to the American Bar Association and the American Judicature Society by Leon Green, dean of the law school at Northwestern University, at a dinner Aug. 18 preliminary to the Bar Association's fifty-third annual meeting.

The result of this changed attitude, Dean Green said, "is that this Government of ours is primarily a government of men, incidentally a government of laws."

Professional organization is principally responsible for this change, according to Dean Green, and, "through its strength, law administration is receiving the attention it should have received 40 years ago."

AUSTRALIA'S SIGNING OF CLAUSE REPORTED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Ratification of the optional clause of the World Court statute by the Australian Commonwealth has now been reported to the League of Nations.

Thirty states have now accepted the compulsory jurisdiction court.

EAKER WAS TESTING PLANE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Capt. Ira C. Eaker, who joined the 'Caterpillar Club' Aug. 18, was testing a new type of fighting plane which he put into a spin at 3500 feet. It continued in the spin, descending to 1000 feet. Unable to bring it out, Captain Eaker jumped. The plane fell within 20 feet of the flier.

SHOPMEN TO BE LAID OFF

BALTIMORE (AP)—Baltimore & Ohio shopmen on heavy repair work were notified that they would be laid off beginning Aug. 21 until Sept. 2 At the Mount Clare shops here, 2800 were affected and about the same number in the other shops of the system. The shopmen were laid off three weeks last month.

WAGES BY CHECK UNFAIR TO MEN, BANKERS ASSERT

Five Resign From Crime Board Due to Views of Columbia Member

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Basing their objections largely on the ground that the pay check system is unfair to the worker, as well as to the tradesman or banker who must cash these checks, five members of the bankers' committee of the National Crime Commission have resigned as a protest against the report issued Aug. 11 by its chairman, Prof. Raymond C. Morley of Columbia University, recommending the payment of wages by check as a solution to the holdup problem.

John R. Downing, president of the Citizens-Union National Bank and a vice-president of the American Bankers' Association, while admitting that payment by check is desirable in some cases, feels that the substitution of checks for cash in all cases would work a severe hardship on the worker.

Mr. Downing announced that Walter P. Gardner, vice-president of the New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Co., Newark; Roy L. Stone, vice-president of the First Wisconsin Bank of Milwaukee; F. W. Ellsworth, vice-president of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, and James E. Baum, deputy manager of the American Bankers' Association, agreeing with his views, also have resigned from the committee.

Professor Morley, it is understood here, did not have any considerable amount of funds for first-hand investigation and is understood to have based his report largely on information published in pamphlet form by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and an article by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, published in the United States Daily a few months ago.

Louisville banks, seeking to stop the practice of paying by check, or at least to make it profitable, have established a practice of charging a discount fee. The bankers contend that the lines of workers with pay checks rarely yield a customer making a deposit. They not only disrupt bank business, if during banking hours, it is added, but cost the bank money for extra tellers and additional bookkeeping.

In industrial districts, Mr. Downing points out, as a result of first hand information, the pay check system is disliked because it often makes the worker dependent upon the corner grocer or other tradesman and causes him embarrassment, while the tradesman dislikes the system because it often forces him to keep on hand large sums, exposing him to possible robbery.

Mr. Downing as chairman of the A. B. A. clearing-house committee, issued a report last year, as the result of first-hand study, advocating use of the armored car in obviating pay roll robberies. Professor Morley asked to have this report as a supplement to his report, Mr. Downing says, but the latter would not consent.

Check Payment Defended by Philadelphia Banker

PHILADELPHIA—George W. Norris, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank here, has called for constructive action on the National Crime Commission's report on pay-roll robberies, urging a joint conference of large employers, union labor and the banks, for the purpose of adopting payment of wages by check in Philadelphia.

"A condition which involves the reported loss of 19 persons killed, 32 injured and more than $1,000,000 stolen in a limited period of time, is certainly one that calls for remedial measures," he said.

"The report of the special committee of the National Crime Commission, which for over a year has been studying the subject of pay-roll robberies, is of too much interest and importance to be simply noted, commented upon and then forgotten," he continued. "It should result in radical changes of method, at least in the large cities."

SALVATION ARMY COUNCIL TO MEET

LONDON (AP)—The High Council of the Salvation Army will meet in London in November to discuss future policy—the first gathering since it deposed Bramwell Booth as head at Sunbury Court in January of last year.

Gen. Edward J. Higgins, who succeeded General Both, has called the meeting because he is anxious to consult the army leaders upon many matters affecting the interests of the organization throughout the world. At the last High Council meeting at Sunbury it was stated that a complete democratization of the army organization would be one result of the change of leadership.

Japan's Ship Plans Declared Moderate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Burton L. French, chairman of the House Naval Appropriations Subcommittee, said Aug. 18 on his return from London that there was a strong sentiment in England and Japan against building up to the limits set by the London Naval Treaty.

He said Japan had decided upon a program involving only about one-third of the construction possible under the pact and urged a similar moderate policy for the United States and England.

"Many regard the treaty provisions as a maximum limitation and not as a mandate to build to capacity," he said. "There also is a feeling that if another conference is held in 1935, its accomplishments would be greater if the participating nations had not gone ahead with great construction programs in the intervening five years."

Mr. French predicted the naval construction appropriation of the United States for the next fiscal year would be limited to funds for the replacement of destroyers and submarines and possibly for building one or two cruisers.

Desertion of Oriental Styles in China Brings Talk of Tax on Foreign Clothes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—Chinese Conservatives in the north have greeted with approval the suggestion of Wu Chao-kung of Shanghai that an annual tax of about $100 be imposed upon all Chinese who persist in wearing foreign-style dress. Mr. Wu believes that this is the only means of discouraging the inroads of foreign dress, foreign houses and foreign goods in China.

Chinese men are particularly fond of foreign-style clothing, Mr. Wu points out. He is not so much interested in women, who have not generally adopted alien dress. From patriotic motives, if not from others, Mr. Wu believes that Chinese should wear clothes made in China of Chinese materials—silk and cotton.

The Chinese weekly periodical, the China Critic, agrees partially with Mr. Wu's proposal, but believes foreign-style clothing for men should not be discouraged. "A flowing long gown may look artistic, but it is certainly a bit clumsy," says the paper. "Chinese men will continue to use foreign-style clothing so long as no better wearing apparel is found to take its place."

The periodical, therefore, recommends that Chinese designers be encouraged to design foreign-style clothing made from silks and cotton, and made in China, which will displace the woolens brought from foreign countries.

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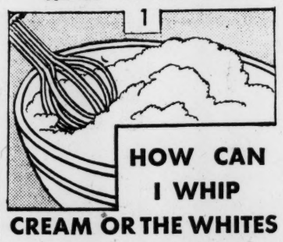

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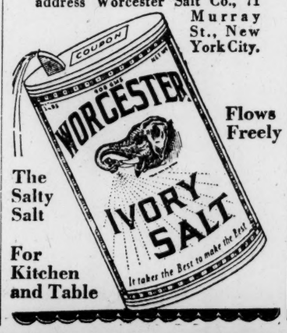

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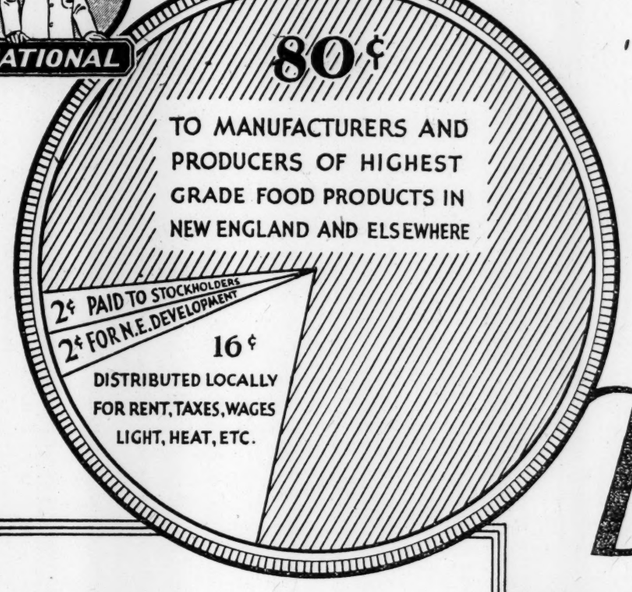
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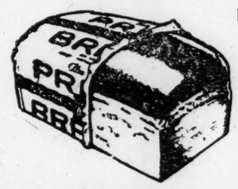

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Where New England Buys Its Foods

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Pioneers in Arts and Letters—"Blue-Stockings"

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWO very delightful "learned ladies" of the eighteenth century were Mary Granville Delany and Elizabeth Carter. These two "blue-stockings" were alike in many ways. Both began their studies at a very early age and continued them throughout their long and busy lives. Both were charming women schooled in social grace as well as in learning, with kindliness and gentleness and good humor added to keen wit and fondness for study.

In many ways, however, these two ladies differed greatly. Mrs. Delany was not at all the profound student that Elizabeth Carter was. For instance, Mrs. Delany was satisfied with learning one foreign language—French. Elizabeth Carter, on the other hand, struggled with and mastered many languages. And for the encouragement of those who do not find languages easy to learn, I must say that Elizabeth Carter at first found her progress discouragingly slow, but she persevered and became a really remarkable linguist. Her father taught her Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. She taught herself Italian, Spanish, and German. A Huguenot refugee minister helped her with French. And finally she learned a little Portuguese and studied Arabic. One is a little disappointed at her astonishing neglect of Russian and Chinese and Icelandic! But perhaps she considered nine languages besides English enough, especially at a time when critical onlookers made such comments as: "A lady may look after the affairs of a family, the demeanor of her servants, take care of her nursery, take all her accounts every week, obey her husband, and discharge all the offices of a good wife, with her native tongue," and when even one in favor of some learning for women wrote of the study of languages: "I see nothing of less benefit than this study, unless it be where the lady is obliged to it on account of business."

Elizabeth Carter

But no one opposed Elizabeth Carter in her studies. Her father and step-mother sympathized with her devotion to her books and did all they could to help her. When they found that she preferred a studious single life to marriage, they made no effort to change her plan. Few young women, even today, could experience greater freedom in their choice of occupation than did Elizabeth Carter. Few people could be freer from criticism. At 17 she wrote verses signed "Eliza" and published them, oddly enough, in the Gentleman's Magazine. At 21 she published a slender volume of poems. These do not seem of very great merit today, but a man of Dr. Johnson's reputation for critical ability published epigrams in Greek and Latin in her honor.

Soon Miss Carter began work on translations. Her first work included translations from French and Italian, and later, at the earnest desire of friends, she made a translation from the Greek of "Epictetus." She did not intend to publish this work, but so many people commented on the solid ethical value of the original and on the excellence of her translation that she finally consented to a subscription publication. She was to receive a guinea for each volume sold, and had no expectation of deriving much financial profit from the venture. To her great surprise, the book met with immediate success, and her share of the profits was 1000 guineas, a far greater sum than Goldsmith received for the "Vicar of Wakefield," and much more than Dickens's profit from "The Christmas Carol." So, before she was 40, Elizabeth Carter had won independence, financial success, and fame, and all of it she received very modestly and sensibly. When her country neighbors spoke of her with awe as "the greatest scollard in the world," it only caused her to smile and did not make her in the least conceited. Literary and artistic friendships, travel in England and abroad, social success, literary reputation—none of these things turned her head. She read and studied, practiced on the spinet and flute, made her famous puddings and cakes and pastries, taught her young half brothers and sisters, and even found time for needlework. A busy, happy life she led, and though she was perhaps the most distinguished literary woman of her time, she was so far from any touch of arrogance as to be famed for her sweet and modest nature.

Mary Delany

Mrs. Mary Delany had talents of a somewhat different sort. Her husband wrote this delightful account of her achievements: "Maria was early initiated into every art, with elegance and condition, that could form her into a fine lady, a good woman, and a good Christian. She read and wrote two languages correctly and judiciously. She soon became a mistress of her pen in every art to which a pen could be applied. She wrote a fine hand in the most masterly manner, she drew, and she designed with amazing correctness and skill." Besides all this, she did most exquisite needlework. She made a carpet and other elaborate pieces in double cross-stitch, and she actually made a design for a chapel ceiling in cards and shells, and executed this intricate and difficult piece of work. Perhaps no lady of the time did such a variety of exquisite handwork as did Mrs. Delany. Her most amazing piece of work is the "herbal" which she began at 72 and finished at 85. Herbals were volumes containing pictures and descriptive material of flowers and plants, and Mrs. Delany's flowers were delicately and intricately made of colored papers and were so accurate as hardly to be distinguished from real flowers. No wonder this herbal is preserved today in the British Museum.

Two delightful examples, indeed, of the "bas bleu" of the time are Elizabeth Carter and Mary Delany. One is glad that their parents did not share the all-too-general opinion that "learning cannot change nature, but it can make a woman ridiculous," and one is glad that quiet, modest careers, such as these, did a great deal to change such opinions.

[This series of six articles, of which this is the third, is running on Tuesdays.]

From Ugly Duckling to Swan

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

THE ugly duckling in the House Beautiful has turned into a swan. The bathroom has come into its own. "And why not?" asked Miss Elizabeth W. Burke, who, with her partner, Mrs. Geraldine Beckwith, has a bath shop in New York.

"The day of the plain white tub, white tiling, and the ingenue pink-and-white towel has passed," continued Miss Burke. "The moderns are more sophisticated. They are demanding color. Peach, violet, and green are their favorite colors. Black and silver, black and white, and black and gold are also smart. Look at this!"

Miss Burke pointed to one of the walls of her Park Avenue shop. There, on an ultramarine background, an amazing-looking fish done in gold leaf was playing hide-and-seek around a coral tree with several sunfishes and a sea horse. Against the deep-sea background was a light green sunken porcelain tub with a dark green marble base.

"Now, look at that!" ordered Miss Burke.

Here was another scene done on a background of gold leaf. This was a slice of the African jungle with a monkey up in a palm tree, calmly surveying some parrots and cranes. The faucets were bronze. In such a bath it would not be hard to dream lazily of romantic islands in the South Seas.

Immune to Leaks

"But what happens to the romantic background if a pipe should start to leak?" Miss Burke was asked.

"Nothing at all," was the ready answer. "The painted jungle would remain in place to its last monkey. You see, although the background seems to be painted directly on the plaster, it is not. The design is first drawn on canvas and then the canvas is fastened to the wall. By this method, the safety of the artist's work is insured even if the plaster wall cracks. All colors and materials used in bathroom decoration are of necessity waterproof and can thus dare leaks to do their worst."

Miss Burke has not stopped at designing bathrooms of beauty. She has achieved another goal—comfort. No longer need magazines be smuggled into the bathroom to be read at odd angles in the tub. The nickel-finish reading rack which Miss Burke has invented has made the practice of reading in the bath a comfortable one.

The rack consists of a metal frame supported by a bar which is held fast at each side of the tub by means of suction cups. When a tray is placed on the rack, it becomes a little table.

Novelties

Scattered about the shop are innumerable novelties which make the bath an adventure. There is monogrammed soap with initials that won't float away because they are pressed in so deeply. There are rubber bath pillows and adjustable stools. There are yellow and white guest powder puffs which look all the world like balls of vanilla ice cream. There are pine bath salts redolent of New England woods, a black etched mirror, a sand-blasted shower door, a tiny wash bin, and a mirror dressing cabinet of Miss Burke's own design.

"Although most of the articles in the shop are designed with the tastes of women in mind, you should see the number of men who stroll in and buy accessories for their bath," said Miss Burke. "I never realized men thought about such things. They take a genuine interest in the matter. They will insist upon definite colors, definite materials. They prefer certain bottles and soaps."

"How are the duties of running your shop divided between you and your partner?" Miss Burke was asked.

"Mrs. Beckwith spends her time in the shop exclusively, supplying the wants of customers who come in. I am on the outside. My duties are to inspect the houses of our clients, make estimates as to decoration costs, submit sketches, confer with architects, artists, painters and plumbers. One plumber teases me by calling me 'the only woman plumber' he knows. Plumbing is so important in this branch of decoration that I go into such details very thoroughly.

"I have to do a good deal of traveling. I've decorated bathrooms in St. Louis, and soon I leave for Ohio to fulfill a contract there."

Learned by Experience

"How did I learn my profession? Certainly not in an art school, for I never was in one. I learned everything by experience. When my father's firm failed, I looked about for a job. Decorating, which had always interested me, was the first field I tackled. I succeeded in becoming a decorator's helper. My work consisted of one job after another. There were samples of wall papers to be collected from wholesale dealers. There were colors and textures to be matched. In fact, in doing these things I almost ran my young legs off, but I learned fast."

When Miss Burke thought she knew something about decoration, she went to Charles of London, the antique dealer, in quest of a job. Said he in his own very characteristic manner: "My dear young lady, I have never had a woman work for me in my life."

"Then it's about time you started," replied this ambitious young impudent.

She got the job. For four years she sold antiques for Charles and acted as his secretary. Then she did decoration in her own apartment for four years more. Then, finally, last fall, she decided to open a shop.

"What made you choose to open a bath shop?" Miss Burke was asked.

"I realized," she replied, "that in order to be successful my shop would have to be off the beaten track, for this is an age of specialization. 'Shall it be bottles?' I asked Mrs. Beckwith. 'Shall it be brushes?' she asked me.

"We put brushes and bottles together and compromised by opening a bath shop at the beginning of last October. And we've lived happily ever afterward."

Here the Chattering of Monkeys and Toucans and the Friendly Grin of a Crocodile Make Bathing an Adventure.

A Weaving Industry Among Albanian Refugees

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

ALBANIAN women, it is well known, are experienced and highly gifted weavers. When Mrs. Ruth Pennington went out to Albania, after she had attended to the more immediate needs of the refugees from the northern part of that country, which has now become Jugoslavia, she proceeded to encourage the women in every way to carry on the ancient craft in which they are so skilled.

The effort to assist the refugees was started by Lady Carnarvon, who, on going out there in 1924, found great distress among the immigrants. She telegraphed to England for help, and Mrs. Pennington, who had had experience as a voluntary relief worker in Russia and Poland with the Society of Friends, jumped at a further opportunity to serve in this way.

Sets Up Looms

"I picked up the language from a gypsy servant," she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and though I can't speak it well, I can communicate with the peasants. After I had succeeded in housing the woman, it seemed dreadful that they had nothing to do, so it was decided to provide one loom for every six houses. I paid for the first looms, then I let the people make their own, except in Durazzo, where I live, and where there is no wood to make them with. It was therefore still necessary to buy them in that vicinity.

"For those workers who weave carpets I buy all the raw wool, and take it to the groups thus employed. Otherwise some of the people would have a four hours' walk to get their materials. I use Italian yarn, but all the colored cotton comes from England, and the dyes are perfectly fast. I never give the weavers a pattern. This is to insure the designs being pure Albanian without any Teutonic influence."

Centers of Exchange

Mrs. Pennington says that hers is a delightful life. She is provided with a house and gendarme by the Albanian Government, and every week she goes round to one or two centers, where the work is brought in and paid for and fresh work is given out. The husbands, brothers and sons of the women come to the centers, as the women are all Moslems and do not appear in public. In two centers Mrs. Pennington has a local cottage, and here she insists on the women coming themselves. The improvement in the quality and quantity of the work there, she states, has been surprising.

Occasionally Mrs. Pennington takes some of the work down to sell to tourists on a boat putting in at Durazzo or Valona, the latter a journey of six hours by car. Here she sells at a much reduced rate, nothing being priced higher than a dollar. Last year the weavers turned out £1500 worth of work, most of which was sold in England.

A London Shop

"When we started," Mrs. Pennington said, "Lady Howard de Walden and other society ladies allowed us to hold sales in their houses. Then we got to the point of being able to have a shop, looked after by an energetic woman manager, in a good position in Westbourne Street off Sloane Square."

In this fascinating little shop the amazing variety of coloring and designs evolved by these peasant weavers is exemplified in many useful and artistic things for the home. For instance, a little oblong runner was shown in which mixed stripes alternated with others of plain yellow, the ends being finished with a Kelim border of red, green, yellow, and white, and then fringed. These are sold as serviettes, it was explained, and there are table sets to match. Another lovely scheme was one in which delphinium blue predominated, forming a ground for pale brown and white stripes with touches of red and jade. It reminded one of an herbaceous border.

Long bolster cushion covers in a bold design called the "Scutari" pattern are delightful in all orange, in red and blue, and in all bue. These covers, which are backed with a painer material, are often cut in two or form two square cushions.

An enormous quantity of towels is sold in which there is a choice of innumerable colors and designs for the borders, and they make delightfully interesting guest towels. Bedspreads have just been started, and there is material to match with little powdered designs that would make uncommon and extremely hard-wearing curtains.

Material by the yard is also sold for blouses and tub frocks, and is made up into charming and unique children's frocks. One of these in a striped effect had a wide plain stripe with a scattered flower which was arranged to come down the front of the bodice and at the edge of the little skirt.

Fabric of a much thicker order is specially woven in smaller pieces in Kelim rug effects, and made up into pochettes. One of these had a narrow red-and-green stripe, the latter with a brown dot on it, and down the center of the pochette was a wide Kelim pattern stripe in green, red, and brown. As each one is different, these unusual pochettes satisfy the present desire for having something which is unique of its kind. The same distinctiveness characterizes house and garden aprons made from these hand-woven fabrics.

Cardigan With Albanian Embroidery.

Picture Weaving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Oslo

THE revival of the old Norwegian art of picture weaving, which was dying out, is due, it is said, to the work of Mrs. Frida Hansen. She has improved the old technique and widened its scope to serve modern requirements. In all, she has woven 20 large picture tapestries, most of which are housed in museums in the great capitals of Europe. At present she is at work upon one which she expects to finish in a year and a half and which already has been on the loom for three years. This tapestry when completed will be presented to the state, to aid in compensating Norway for the number of tapestries which have found their way to other countries.

In all Mrs. Hansen's picture tapestries are to be found flowers, sea and sky, reminiscent of the natural surroundings of her childhood's home at Jaeren, on the southwest coast of Norway. The picture tapestries reveal a rich imagination coupled with a feeling for color, sense of style, purity of thought, and an ingenuous simplicity which goes straight to the heart.

A National Influence

One of the tapestries, "The Galaxy," depicts a procession of white-robed saints lifting a veil on the background of a starlit sky. Another shows Pharaoh's daughter followed by her women, descending some steps to the river, while Moses' sister stands at the brink with the basket containing the child.

Mrs. Hansen's untiring activity and rich artistic sense have had considerable influence on the national art of weaving. From 1897 to 1902 she was the art director of the newly formed Norwegian Tapestry Weaving Company. Her designs, many of which are woven in the beautiful transparent technique invented by her and now so much in use, are unsurpassed. They contain a wealth of ideas, beautiful and harmonious colors, freedom of design and artistic style.

Picture weaving being a decorative art, Mrs. Hansen considers realism unsuitable to it. The decorative is the prime factor, but it may, nevertheless, be enriched with the figure.

Technician and Artist

The first weavers Miss Hansen saw worked only a small design, as they were instructed in drawing. When beginning a tapestry they were ignorant of where they would end, and wove on, taking into the tapestry first as much of the design as they had space for. It may sound a simple thing to enlarge a design in accordance with the scale of the weaving, but this Mrs. Hansen had also to think out. The setting up of the warp she simplified as well, taking just the length of thread required, and tightening it with lead, thus getting an even warp, all threads being at equal tension. As the colors in wool and yarn fell far short of satisfying her, she set to work to revive the old vegetable dyeing, thus getting exactly the colors she wanted.

Mrs. Hansen studied drawing and painting in Copenhagen, Cologne, and Paris. Besides having her tapestries exhibited at several great exhibitions, where she has not only received diplomas but has been successful in selling her works, she has also often had her weavings shown at the special exhibitions of the Paris Salon.

Women's Organizations

SOME time ago the writer of this column furnished suggestions for club programs dealing with community beautifying and gardening projects. There have been several requests to have these suggestions repeated. They are given here with additional topics which have been used with success by some clubs.

The keynote of such meetings might well be, "Our village as it looks to strangers." The thought could be developed that strangers passing through a town usually judge it by its general appearance of neatness. In these days of automobile travel the small towns and rural districts have become important parts of a great highway linking city with country and bringing about a better understanding on the part of both as to the desires and contributions of each.

The village that looks out at the stranger from well-kept houses and yards; that greets the entering guest with a lovely little park or flower plot; that has a clean, attractive railroad station and fine old shade trees, does not need to erect a sign asking him to return. His own desire will bring him back again, perhaps to make a contribution to some community betterment project, possibly to make his home there.

There are many small clubs all over the country that have been instrumental in bringing about community improvements. In one case it was a flower plot at the end of the bridge leading into the town, in another it took the form of improving conditions around the depot and arousing interest in maintaining a bed of flowers about it. Previous to a meeting at which such subjects are to be considered it would be a good plan for the one in charge to ask several of the members to make a little investigation as to what other clubs have done and to report at the meeting.

By writing to General Federation Headquarters, 1734 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and inclosing stamps, pamphlets on gardens, highways, billboard restriction and other allied subjects may be procured.

Seed catalogues have a great deal of important information in them. Your state agricultural college will test samples of the soil in your vicinity and tell you what it needs for growing the plants you want. They will also send you pamphlets and will often furnish a speaker. Songs such as are suitable to the subject should be used at these meetings.

Five minutes each could be given to different members in which they would speak on the following topics: Garden Poetry, List of Hardy Flowers for the Vicinity, List of Flowers for All Summer Bloom, Flower Combinations for Color and Height, Plan for Improving Some Spot That Needs Beautifying, might be offered. These toplics will suggest many others.

The projects in which a club interested in such subjects may take part are innumerable. A few are: Conducting a Seed and Bulb Exchange; Cooperating With the Schools in Essay Contests for the Pupils on "Beautifying Our Town," Conducting Flower and Vegetable Exhibits.

It will add to the interest of these meetings if some unique feature is a part of the program such as having every member wear her favorite flower, either natural or artificial. A memory half hour is always enjoyable in which a few members tell of the garden which has remained longest in their memory, why they loved it, what there was in it, and how it was cared for. At one meeting where this was done the memories ranged from a very old-fashioned garden filled with plants of obedience, honesty, hollyhocks, etc., to one of considerable pretense where a professional gardener was employed.

Often a betterment project which spreads to the whole community is begun in one small garden, thus proving the value of this advice.

"Go make thy garden fair as thou canst,
Thou workest never alone;
Perchance he whose plot is next to thine
Will see it and mend his own."

Wife of Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Adelaide, S. Australia

MRS. LIONEL HILL, the wife of the new Premier of South Australia, is a well-known figure in the political and charitable circles of the State. She has been connected for more than 24 years with the Labor movement, for which party her husband secured a sweeping victory in the recent election.

Mrs. Hill has seldom missed accompanying her husband in his election campaign, and in the electorate, where the Premier first stood for Parliament, she walked from house to house canvassing when his seat was in jeopardy. She threw herself heartily into the campaigns with which he was connected, although this year, because of charitable work, she could attend only the metropolitan meetings.

Before marriage Mrs. Hill was a successful dressmaker, and even now she makes her own and her daughter's frocks. She is always sewing for the poor or for bazaars, and there is not an event in the district in aid of charity in which Mrs. Hill is not an ardent worker. She is a member of the Norwood School citizens and parents' committee, and it was mainly due to her efforts that distress work carried on in that district during the winter was successful. Her first engagement as the Premier's wife this year was the judging of a fancy section of a local school.

Although public life claims much of Mrs. Hill's time, she is essentially a woman of the people, and feels keenly the distress which appears to be rife in South Australia at present. She knows that problems exist which will call for much of her time, but she is hopeful of solutions.

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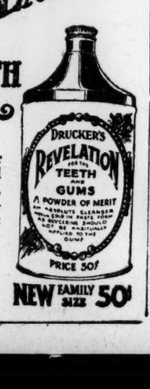

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THE HOME FORUM

To Loiter and to Savor

NOWHERE in literature can I find the slightest hint of hope for the Loiterer. Nor anything in the Dictionary but a frown of disapproval for him. As far back as his name can be traced to remote origins among the Dutch he has enjoyed a bad reputation. (Just as he should among hardy, industrious people whose existence would depend upon practical, unrelenting effort.) In my own memory, further, I have only most unfavorable impressions of him. Vividly I remember the kind but firm prohibitions of loitering issued constantly to me in early childhood. I believe it was then that my attention was first directed forcibly to certain signs at railway stations, warehouses, and sundry other public buildings, "No Loitering on these Premises." Quite plainly, a self-respecting world long since made up its mind about the character of the Loiterer. Like the Dictionary which makes certain pointed observations about "idling time away" and "uncertain dallying," it flourishes innuendoes about loafers and ne'er-do-wells. A self-respecting world is taking no chances with such folk.

In the face of this united front of disapprobation is it conceivable that anyone should dare to proclaim himself a self-respecting Loiterer? Can he ever hope for admission to the ranks of the honorable? I must reply boldly that I do not despair of him. Your Loiterer in general has suffered in reputation because he appears adverse to action. In the hierarchy of travelers classified in mood and manner of locomotion he bears the stigma of lack of purpose and energy. The Ramblers and Rovers get credit for the search as something like adventure. The Saunterers and Strollers are bent at least on pleasant excursions. While the Loiterer has seemed to be aimless and slothful.

Let him take heart—as I do—from Stevenson's irresistible Apology for Idlers. With what persuasive finality did he dignify and glorify your true idler by drawing the first portrait of that maligned character! (But what an advantage has Stevenson in ready-made felicitous praise of idlers in the very words of Dr. Johnson; while I, alas, can muster no such support.) And I take courage from Thoreau, who eagerly exclaimed that he had met one or two persons "who had a genius, so to speak, for sauntering: which word is beautifully derived 'from idle people who roved about the country, in the Middle Ages, and asked charity, under pretence of going à la Sainte Terre,' to the Holy Land, till the children exclaimed, 'There goes a Sainte-Terrer,' a Saunterer—a Holy-Lander."

No such attractive origin suffuses the name of Loiterer with charm. But all the more reason, I say, for rescuing the long submerged heritage of the true Loiterer. The outcast brother of the Saunterer and the Stroller who have been kindly received among gentle company in all ages, especially if they brought tales or songs from afar, shall he not come into his birthright? I mean, of course, not the casual loafer, but he who has learned the subtle art of loitering.

And the nature of his art? Why, nothing less than winning leisure and acquiring the ultimate skill to savor human life.

For example, the true Loiterer is the man who stops his motor when the warm breath of new-mown hay or the sweetness of wayside flowers drifts to him through the reek of gasoline on the crowded highway. Or perhaps he does not wait for the fragrance to find him but sallies forth (or strolls or saunters) to savor the incense at every turn of the road. No formula have I to confine him or to describe his artistry. But I can hasten to insist confidently what he is not and what he does not do. First we must banish any suspicion that he is lazy or indolent. Oh, no, not this Loiterer. His way is strenuous. Only his questing effort does not appear to the eye. He cares nothing for visible traveling, much less for covering miles. But he is always ardently journeying amid realms unseen, when he appears most idle. The sight of a wooded hill or a glimpse of the sea will absorb him for an afternoon, a day, a whole summer of days; for his thought will go a-roving over hills and seas of experience.

So does he loiter among books. He scorns the mere consumption of printed words. He lingers for an hour over a page, a sentence, mayhap a single phrase. If he finish a volume he will have captured its secret, for he will have learned finally to savor its essence. With less he cannot be content.

While these most delicate of arts the Loiterer cultivates alone, he must not for a moment incur the charge of being a self-contained recluse. So far from isolating himself from others he seeks the society of his fellow men with sensitive, unfailing sympathy. Far beneath their surfaces he looks, quietly, persistently, exploring the depths of human nature, until he expands into a constantly enlarging stature by absorbing their experience. Such a Loiterer lives not only strenuously but in the deepest sense productively.

All too impersonally must I sketch the Loiterer as I speak of him in the third person. Far rather would I claim the right to describe him as—myself; while as yet I can speak of my own experience only as a young Apprentice-Loiterer. But I proudly admit my ambition to become the Loiterer of my ideal. I have caught far off glimpses of him in other years. And now amid the respite from the pressure of routine in these long luxurious summer days I cannot longer ignore the opportunity to follow in his way.

But as I have already intimated, this way cannot be pointed out as a single path, nor as only several paths. I cannot refer you or myself to texts, codes, or rules for the savoring of worthy existence. Rather do we find the secret of this art to be an eager and constant awareness of whatsoever things are lovely and of good report. Yet an open book does invite us who would learn to be true Loiterers: it is the book of the experience and the works of those men and women who have in different ages won the distinction of showing us the way. Those who leave some visible or audible testimony in art, the poets, painters, musicians, have they not first divined the art of savoring experience before transmuting their discoveries into the forms of beauty?

First the dream before the deed. The dreamers of the world are Master-Loiterers. Outwardly they appear only to idle away the hours, the years. In the cant phrase of current economics they are "unproductive"! They toil not, neither do they spin. Here is Shakespeare loitering among the crowds of Cheapside and dreaming over a manuscript in the upper room of the Montjoy's in Silver Street. Here is Dante brooding among the banks of the Arno upon the mysteries of time and eternity. Here is Mendelssohn giving a magic form to the harmonies in literature and nature.

How such as these have savored experience we can understand, because the record they made survives for the delight of all who come after. Yet beyond the small circle of fame is the countless company of the unknown in all times who we must believe have savored it perhaps no less abundantly. Often obscure, often misunderstood, accused of being mere idlers, they have found content in all the common wealth of daily duty and blessing in the humblest surroundings.

I shall be content if I can win a place in this company. I believe that I surprised the secret of becoming one of these when the fragrance of the fields drifted across to me on the crowded highway, and I said, "I need go no further today." P. K.

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Thoroughbred

He was a thoroughbred, that horse.
He stretched his head out for the bit,
Quivering in every limb. It was restraint
Harassed him and chafed his restless soul,
Breaking his hope in dull monotony.
He was anxious for the saddle and the rein:
Exercise they meant to him, and action, speed
The one great end of his existence.

Into the saddle sprang the rider. "Let him go!"
He pawed the air a moment. Was he free?
A few mighty leaps to prove it. Then he bounded to the race,
With the mettle of his noble line of sires,
Stretched his limbs in rhythmic motion,
Vital, joyous, fearless, free!
For him, now, no rest or turning back.
It was speed he craved, and action!
Indeed a thoroughbred, that horse.

EMEROI STACY.

Under the Roman Pines

RADIATING out from the city of Rome, across the vast expanse of the Campagna, run the ancient roads along which the tides of the empire once flowed so powerfully. Along these, beside the majestic monuments of which only the ruins today survive, the Roman legions marched forth to conquest and returned home in triumph. They were the highways of all nations, traversed by popes and peasants, kings and pilgrims, by the hordes of invading armies and the captives brought from distant lands, and by all that host which, through the centuries, ebbed and flowed into and out from Rome.

The Romans were ever great road-makers. In Britain, in Gaul, wherever they conquered and colonized, they left roads to witness their presence, and Dionysius, the historian of Roman roads, wrote: "I rank the magnificent paved Consular roads, constructed with unprecedented lavishness, together with the aqueducts and the drains, among the greatest works of the Romans, works which demonstrate incontestably the indisputable power of the Roman Empire at its zenith."

From the gates of Rome the ancient roads run out in all directions, their names, and the names of those which diverged from them within a radius of ten miles being, as Arnaldo Cervesato reminds us in his work on the Roman Campagna, preserved in old inscriptions and in the writings of classic authors. Now that the railways have long since superseded the foot-and-horse travel of earlier days, many of them are well-nigh deserted; formerly so brilliant and populated, now they stretch silent and empty for the most part beside the massive ruins, those solemn witnesses to the great events and great builders of remote imperial days. The umbrella pines, so characteristic a feature of the scenery of the Campagna, cast their compact shadows upon them in the midday heat—shadows which lengthen to west or east across the way with the rising or setting of the sun. The asphodels are golden in the rough grass, and the silence is seldom broken, save by the whir of insects, the voices of birds, the barking of a shepherd's dog, or the sound of horses' hoofs, the jingling bells, the creak of wheels as a country cart jogs slowly by, its driver half asleep.

Unless he meet with an automobile he knows he can trust his horse to plod along safely and steadily; and so he drowses in the sun, and they pass, slowly moving, through that solitude so impressive and immense that someone has written, "One day's solitude in the Campagna . . . is sufficient to make one lose all notion of time and distance"—past the ruins and beneath the pines, man and horse together, across those lonely tracts where once the Roman legions passed as they went forth to conquer and colonize the world.

Visiting a 'High Sheriff'

I often think of an experience I once had in the lovely old cathedral city of York, England. When I went there I carried letters of introduction to one of the old families, whose ancestor some one or two generations back had married an American girl, some time before the so-called "American Invasion." They had a house, built into the walls of the city, which stood on ground once belonging to the cathedral, and which had been in possession of the family about six hundred years. Of course we were anxious to see the house, and sent our letters. Members of the family came to call, but we were out, and then they sent us an invitation to dine. This we accepted, mentioning, in the note, that we begged to be excused for not appearing in evening gowns, as we were traveling, and had left most of our baggage in London. The messenger returned with a note in which the invitation was changed from dinner to lunch. . . .

On the walls of the great hall in which we were received were suits of armour and numerous brass plates inscribed with the names of the kings, queens, and princelings who had visited the places. The host, who held the position of High Sheriff, and whose ancestors for many generations back had held the same office, was attired in small-clothes and a wig, as he had just been officiating at service in the minster, in attendance on some dignitaries of the city. When we went into the dining-hall,—and "hall" it was truly, with a clerestory with small stained-glass windows through which the light filtered softly down, and in which the dining table seemed like an oasis, so large was the apartment,—I noticed beside the host's chair a huge brass gong hung on a standard. On this he struck when he wanted the butler or any of the numerous footmen who were in attendance. The stick which he used for this purpose was laid beside his plate. My curiosity getting the better of me, he told me that the gong had been in use some hundreds of years by his forbears, and that the old custom was retained by him.—N. HUDSON MOORE, in "Old Pewter, Brass, Copper, and Sheffield Plate."

Gulistan

Thou hearest the story of the nightingale
That Spring is coming? 'Tis an old one here,
Where earlier and fairer than elsewhere,
In the white blossoms of the almond-tree,
She suddenly is, or in the garden walks
Among the roses. Let us meet her there,
And pluck the roses with her sisters there—
Coy girls, with budding lips, from whose small ears
Dangle long pearls like trembling drops of dew,
And kiss those bright Sultanas of the hour,
Before their bloom is fled,—
This is the story that the nightingale
Repeats in her sweet songs, and I in mine,
Nightingale of this rose-garden of the world!

—RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, in "The Book of the East."

A Country Cart on the Roman Campagna Photo by Brogi

To Virgil

I salute thee, Mantovano,
I that loved thee since my day began,
Wielder of the stateliest measure
Ever moulded by the lips of man.

—TENNYSON.

On Table Mountain

Near to the wind-swept summit is a dell
Where many gentle flowers in safety dwell:—
The crimson Disas, hovering o'er the springs,
Gaze with delight upon their mirrored wings;
While darlings of the dell, in bonnets blue,
(Their little sisters) coyly peep at you.
Veined with hot lava seems the krantz, ablaze
With Crassula: around trembles a haze
Of softer tint, as orchards in the spring
With peach a-bloom, for tall Sword-lilies swing
Chains of bright lamps to light, for faerie feet,
Dim mossy ways of many a winding street.
'Tis here the Harveya waits, a lady pale,
Muffled in perfume of her creamy veil,
Unmeet for earthly ways; Lobelias too,
Mimicking heaven in flakes of zenith blue.
And who is this? Hail to thee, rose-clad queen!
The first Nerine—with a golden sheen
Like sun-dust on her robe of royalty.
Blue Agapanthus holds a canopy
Above her; starry immortelles around
Her stand; and honied Heaths—enchanted ground!
A little Stream, in tinkling treble clear,
Sings to the listening flowers; we pause to hear.

—ARTHUR VINE HALL, in "Poems of a South African."

Even the Style Matters

The little things matter, even in books. They are significant. Even the style matters. For style is not ornamentation, nor even, as some people think, when they remember Charles Lamb and Sir Thomas Browne, beautiful ornamentation. Only a bad style can come of artful deliberation. . . . Style depends, first and last, on what a writer has to say, and the kind of man he is. It is not his dress, but the essential man, the man even his friends may not know. We have Elia and the Religio Medici to prove it. And yet, you have seen, among those critics to whom you must often go for guidance there are some who suppose that a good book can still be ugly—that is to say, that a bad book can be a good one. You may complain, as a correspondent did once to a paper for which I was writing, that these are personal views, as in fact I have confessed, and not objective criticism. Now I will ask you this: What is objective criticism? I wish I knew how to recognize it. . . . Style is good or bad according to the spirit which forms it. Good style is more than the use of the right words in the right order, if by right words we mean technical exactitude, and not that indefinable appeal which is in the form, colour, and poise of a daffodil when the light favors it. There it is, simply, when it is done.—H. M. TOMLINSON, in "Between the Lines."

„Selig sind die Friedfertigen"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES KANN keinem Zweifel unterliegen, daß sich die Menschen nach dem Weltfrieden sehnen, einem Frieden, der auf allgemeiner Freundschaft und gegenseitigem Verstehen beruht. Dieses Zusammengehen des Denkens zur Sicherung ausgedehnterer freundschaftlicher Beziehungen ist ein praktischeres Mittel zur Aufrichtung äußerer Einigung, als die Welt es je gekannt hat. Bisher haben sich Gruppen gegeneinander zusammengeschlossen; heute vereinigen sie sich zu einem gemeinsamen Zweck: der vollständigen Abschaffung des Krieges.

Ist dies ausführbar? fragen denkende Menschen. Was gegen den Weltfrieden vorgebracht wird, beruht vielfach auf dem Glauben, daß ein solches Unternehmen nur ein idealistischer Traum sei. Es wird eingewendet, daß die Menschen einen Kampf ums Dasein führen, und daß das Unterdrücken der diesem Kampfe zugrunde liegenden Triebe Selbstvernichtung herbeiführen hieße. Doch die Geschichte der letzten paar Jahre zeigt deutlich, daß die Welt in umfassendem Maße bemüht ist, den Weltfrieden zustande zu bringen. Die Notwendigkeit gemeinsamen Vorgehens auf allen Gebieten zeigt, daß, solange die Interessen und Ziele der Menschen geteilt sind, es einen Kampf ums Dasein zu geben scheint, daß dieser aber in dem Verhältnis abnimmt, wie sich die Menschen für gute Zwecke einigen und einzeln und als Völker zu gegenseitigem Wohlergehen miteinander verkehren.

Wird der Weltfriede als wünschenswert erkannt, so sollte man sich selbstverständlich fragen: Wie kann ich diesen großen Zweck fördern helfen? Die Antwort liegt klar auf der Hand: Indem man ein Friedenstifter wird. Christus Jesus sagte: „Selig sind die Friedfertigen; denn sie werden Gottes Kinder heißen". In der Frage des Weltfriedens sind die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft überaus hilfreich, da sie klarmachen, daß Christus Jesus der Heiland der Welt ist, und daß die Erlösung, die er offenbarte, dadurch zustande kommt, daß die irrigen Lehren, Begriffe und Annahmen über Gott, den Menschen und das Weltall im sterblichen Denken zerstört werden. Die Christliche Wissenschaft behauptet, daß Christus Jesus die unendliche geistige Kraft Gottes vollkommen verstand, und daß der göttliche Friedensplan durch diese Kraft, die der Wegweiser bewies, stets wirksam war und immer noch wirkt.

Christus Jesus war der „Friedefürst". Sein Erscheinen auf Erden wurde durch himmlische Heerscharen verkündigt, „die lobten Gott und sprachen: Ehre sei Gott in der Höhe und Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen". Und doch war sein Wirken, allgemein gesprochen, nicht durch Frieden sondern durch Kampf gekennzeichnet. Was für einen Kampf führte der Meister? Jesus führte kein Heer auf dem Schlachtfelde; sein Kampf war ein Kampf gegen das Böse, das er „einen Lügner und einen Vater derselben" nannte. Viele, die in diesem Kampfe ihre Heilung fanden, folgten ihm und baten ihn, das Böse, das ihre Gesundheit und ihre Freudigkeit anzufechten schien, zu zerstören. Genau so führt die Christliche Wissenschaft denselben Kampf weiter. Sie zerstört Irrtum durch das Beweisen der Wahrheit folgender Erklärung auf Seite 71 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy: „Das Böse hat keine Wirklichkeit. Es ist weder Person, Ort noch Ding, sondern einfach eine Annahme, eine Illusion des materiellen Sinnes".

Auf mannigfache Weise arbeiten ernste Führer in öffentlichen Fragen für die Förderung des Weltfriedens. Zur Zeit scheint sich der Streit um Wirtschaftsfragen zu drehen. Ist aber Volkswirtschaft im weiteren Sinne nicht ein Sinnbild des Wohlergehens? Weist heute dort, wo früher nationales Vorurteil oder eingewurzelte Befürchtungen und Zurückhaltung die Völker trennten, ihr Zusammenschluß zu einem gemeinsamen Zweck nicht darauf hin, daß Mißverständnis—„eine Illusion des materiellen Sinnes"—allmählich einem einsichtsvolleren gegenseitigen Verstehen weicht?

Friede ist eine hier und jetzt im Leben angewandte Eigenschaft der Gottheit; und Gottes ewiger Plan ist Friede im Himmel und auf Erden. Zwietracht unter Menschen und Völkern ist unnatürlich, abnorm und unnötig. „Nun aber seid ihr, die ihr in Christo Jesu seid und weiland ferne gewesen, nahe geworden durch das Blut Christi. Denn er ist unser Friede, der aus beiden *eines* hat gemacht und hat abgebrochen den Zaun, der dazwischen war, indem er durch sein Fleisch wegnahm die Feindschaft, nämlich das Gesetz, so in Geboten gestellt war, auf daß er aus zweien *einen* neuen Menschen in ihm selber schüfe und Frieden machte". Dieses „aus zweien *einen* neuen Menschen in ihm selber und Frieden" machen, von dem Paulus spricht, ist das christlich-wissenschaftliche Verfahren beim Überwinden alles Bösen. Es besteht darin, daß man jeden Begriff vom Bösen als rechtmäßig, wirklich oder gottgewollt aus dem Bewußtsein austreibt. Werden z. B. Groll, Verdammung, Furcht und andere Irrtümer des Denkens durch das Verständnis der Gegenwart und Kraft Gottes und Seines geistigen Weltalls aus dem Bewußtsein des einzelnen und der Völker ausgemerzt, so tritt bei den Menschen ein normaleres und rechtmäßigeres Verhältnis und Zusammenarbeiten in Erscheinung.

In dem Buche „Anfangsgründe der Göttlichen Wissenschaft" (S. 1) hat Mrs. Eddy die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt als „das Gesetz Gottes, das Gesetz des Guten, das das göttliche Prinzip und die Regel der allumfassenden Harmonie auslegt und beweist". Durch das ernste Gebet der Bestätigung, daß „das Gesetz Gottes, das Gesetz des Guten", zum Segen, zur Erleuchtung und zur Erhaltung aller Menschen wirkt, wird man ein Friedenstifter, besonders wenn man dieses Gebet täglich lebt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Alchemist

The dross and drab
I change
Into a radiant gleam,
The gray and gloom
Transform
Into a golden beam.

Of commonplace
I brew
A shining reverie,
And every day
Transmute
To silver ecstasy.

FRANCES HIGGINS.

"Blessed are the peacemakers"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE can be no doubt that mankind is reaching out for universal peace, a peace which may be defined in terms of universal fellowship and understanding. This uniting of thought to secure a wider range of friendly relationship is a more practical means whereby to establish outward union than the world has ever known. Heretofore, groups have united against other groups; today, they are uniting for a common purpose, namely, the total abolition of war.

Can this be accomplished? is the question thinking people are asking. Much of the opposition to world peace is based upon the belief that such an undertaking is but an idealistic dream. The theory advanced is that mankind is engaged in a struggle for existence, and that to oppose the instincts which motivate this struggle would be to invite self-destruction. But the history of the last few years plainly shows that the world has reached a high point of endeavor in the direction of world peace. The necessity for coöperation in all lines of activity indicates that as long as humanity is divided in interest and purpose there seems to be a struggle for existence, but that in proportion as humanity unites in the purposes of good, individuals and nations intercommunicating for mutual well-being, the so-called struggle for existence lessens.

If world peace is acknowledged to be desirable, one should naturally ask himself, How may I help to forward this great end? The answer is obvious: By becoming a peacemaker. Christ Jesus said, "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God." On this subject of universal peace the teachings of Christian Science are most helpful. They include the doctrine that Christ Jesus is the Saviour of the world, and that the salvation which he revealed is effected through destroying in mortal thought the mistaken theories, concepts, and beliefs about God, man, and the universe. Christian Science affirms that Christ Jesus understood to perfection the infinite spiritual power of God, and that the divine plan of peace has ever been operating and is still operating through this power as demonstrated by the Way-shower.

Christ Jesus was "The Prince of Peace." His appearing on earth was heralded by angel hosts "praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." And yet, generally speaking, his ministry was not marked by peace, but by warfare. What kind of warfare did the Master wage? Jesus did not lead an army upon the field of battle; his warfare was against evil, which he called "a liar, and the father of it." Finding their healing in this warfare, multitudes followed him and besought him to destroy the evil that seemed to be warring against their health and happiness. Even so does Christian Science carry on this same warfare. It destroys error by proving the truth of the following statement, found on page 71 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "Evil has no reality. It is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion of material sense."

In many ways earnest leaders of public affairs are working for the promotion of world peace. The issue at present seems to center around economics; and yet, is not economics, in its larger sense, a symbol of well-being? Where, previously, national prejudice or ingrained fears and aloofness separated the nations, does not their uniting today for a common purpose indicate that misunderstanding—"an illusion of material sense"—is gradually giving way to a more intelligent mutual understanding?

Peace is an attribute of divinity made practical here and now, and peace is God's eternal plan, in heaven and on earth. Discord among individuals or nations is unnatural, abnormal, and unnecessary. "But now in Christ Jesus ye who sometimes were far off are made nigh by the blood of Christ. For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us; having abolished in his flesh the enmity, even the law of commandments contained in ordinances; for to make in himself of twain one new man, so making peace." This making "in himself of twain one new man, so making peace," of which Paul speaks, is the process employed by Christian Science in overcoming all evil. It involves casting out of consciousness any concept of evil as legitimate, real, or God-sanctioned. As, for instance, resentment, condemnation, fear, and other errors of thought are eliminated from the individual and national consciousness through the understanding of the presence and power of God and His spiritual universe, humanity gives evidence of more normal and legitimate relationship and coöperation.

In "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 1) Mrs. Eddy has defined Christian Science as "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony." The earnest prayer of affirmation that "the law of God, the law of good" is operating to bless, enlighten, and sustain all mankind makes one a peacemaker, especially if that one daily lives his prayer.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

A Yaqui Gift

A Yaqui will weave a blanket,
A serape of native wool,
With fingers deft
Fashion sage-green weft,
And fringe, like willow catkins,
To hang from each narrow end;
The center will glow like sunset,
And the stripes will gayly blend;
It will show the petals of thistle,
White as flakes of snow
And the gaudy buds of cactus—
Fair symbols in a row.
It will hint of the gold of noonday,
This blanket warm and bright;
It will hold the blue of morning
And the opal of evening light.
O, weave a serape of soft gray wool!
A gift, both old and new:
It will bear me back to Yaqui land
When mesquite is wet with dew.

JESSIE LINKLETTER.

Hollyhocks in Old Marblehead

Never such friendly, neighborly hollyhocks as in old Marblehead. In other towns and villages the hollyhocks are just as beautiful and ornament the landscape as well. They stand in stately rows against the fences or sway in front of the walls of little white houses. Sometimes one glimpses a sudden spot of beauty in an otherwise drab street, when passing an old-fashioned garden with petunias, phlox, sweet William, sweet alyssum in the yard and groups of hollyhocks nodding near the doorway. In many ways the hollyhocks of any city remind one of reserved, delicately gowned spinsters of mature age and precise habits, stepping out for an afternoon call, or of shy, old-fashioned maidens peeping out from under their poke bonnets.

In some gardens the hollyhocks are rather haughty, as if proud of their eminence in the scene, their tradition, their association with antique and valuable things. But in Marblehead the hollyhocks bear tradition and association with a pleasant dignity unspoiled by pride. They show a proper reserve, enhanced, expanded with graciousness. The blossoms sway as daintily as anywhere on their tall stalks, but they also lean a bit over the fence as if for a word of conversation. It cannot be gossip, of course, or perhaps it is a glorified gossip that tells only of the better side of human nature. Here the hollyhocks do not always demand as their proper setting old white houses and prim garden paths. Their yellow, red, white, and pink blossoms soften the outlines of weather-beaten, peeling walls, they add brightness to the drab dignity of square old houses set almost on the sidewalk. And in Marblehead one encounters the hollyhocks in unexpected places, nodding over forgotten fences, blooming bravely in a tangle of grass and bushes, straggling blithely in uneven rows around little cottages, marching up the pathways of old mansions, and grouping graciously around tiny old shacks.

In Marblehead the hollyhocks lend their charm at almost every corner, whether their background is the sparkling blue sea, or the old walls of small houses set tightly together on dusty streets. In other cities hollyhocks beautify, ornament, decorate their background, but in Marblehead the ocean, the quaint old houses, the narrow curving streets that stroll a little way and then forget their destination, all serve as background for the glorious abundance of hollyhocks.

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By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

EARNSHAW IS AGAIN VICTOR

Scores Nineteenth Win of Season by Holding St. Louis Browns

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	82	39	.678
Washington	72	46	.610
New York	71	49	.592
Cleveland	61	59	.508
Detroit	58	62	.483
Chicago	46	72	.390
St. Louis	46	73	.385
Boston	41	77	.347

RESULTS AUG. 18

Cleveland at Boston (wet grounds).
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 4.
New York 11, Chicago 4.
Washington 5, Detroit 4.

Philadelphia's lead of eight and one-half games over Washington in the American League race was held on Aug. 18, when the A's won from the St. Louis Browns, 6 to 4. The Senators also won, however, defeating the Detroit Tigers for the third time in four games by 5 to 4. New York stayed to within two games of the Senators by taking a victory from Chicago, 11 to 4. The contest scheduled between Boston and Cleveland was postponed because of wet grounds.

At Philadelphia, George Earnshaw held the Browns to eight hits and won his nineteenth victory of the season. Walter Stewart was his opponent until the eighth inning, at which time the A's scored four runs and knocked the veteran left-hander out of the box. The rally was started when Cochrane connected with his eighth home run of the season. Cochrane also made a double and single in four times up. Earnshaw hit two doubles for the winners, while Foxx contributed two singles. Metzler and Kress each made two hits in three times at bat for the Browns, one of the latter's hits being a homer.

The Senators totaled a five-run lead in the first five innings, an advantage which the Tigers were unable to overcome. Hadley pitched effective ball for the winners, holding the losers to six hits. Bucky Harris's players came within one run of the Senators, but could not touch Hadley to tie the score. Hogsett worked the first five innings for the Tigers, to be relieved in the sixth by Wyatt. Gehringer and McManus accounted for four of Detroit's six hits, each getting two. Buddy Myer was Washington's most consistent batter, with three out of four. Joe Cronin aided Hadley with a long triple.

New York hit timely and often behind the pitching of Herb Pennock and enabled the veteran lefthander to win his tenth victory of the season. The White Sox made 12 hits off Pennock, but the latter's effectiveness in the pinches proved him to be equal to the task. Ben Champman did the best hitting for the Yankees, getting four out of five. Carl Reynolds of the White Sox was the batting star of the game, however, with a double and three singles in four times at bat. Lou Gehrig connected with his thirty-fifth home run of the season, with two men on base in the sixth. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	x		6	11	1
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	8	0

Batteries—Earnshaw and Cochrane; Stewart, Collins and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Van Graflan, Connolly and McGowan. Time—1h. 48m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	x	5	11	3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	6	0

Batteries—Hadley and Ruel; Hogsett, Wyatt and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Hogsett. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 44m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	4	0	1	0	4	2	0	x	11	16	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	12	3

Batteries—Pennock and Bengough; Braxton, Walsh and Tate, Berg. Losing pitcher—Braxton. Umpires—Moriarty, Geisel and Owens. Time—2h. 2m.

U. S. JUNIOR POCKET BILLIARD TOURNEY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Hyde Park Branch of the Y. M. C. A. in this city is to hold the first match ever played for a United States junior pocket billiard championship, it is announced here. The dates of Aug. 27, 28 and 29, are announced by C. A. Storer of the National Billiard Association of America.

The boys selected are Robert Moore of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Charles Cacciapaglia of Rockford, Ill. The match will be played on a table 4ft. by 8ft., the size adopted for junior matches. The tables used in world's championship tests are 5ft. by 10ft. Moore is 13 years old and Cacciapaglia is 12.

Plans are under way for a national junior pocket billiard tournament, but there has been so much agitation in favor of a meeting between Moore and Cacciapaglia that Storer personally refereed exhibition matches in which these boys were contestants and he was so impressed with their form that he had the National Billiard Association sanction this match for the national junior pocket billiard championship.

Two other lads also sought a chance to compete for the national crown but after a careful study Moore and Cacciapaglia were named. However, there is a possibility that the other hopefuls will receive a chance to display their skill in challenge matches. One of the hopefuls is James Lamb of St. Louis, winner of the junior juvenile pocket billiard tournament in St. Louis last winter. The other lad is Arthur Judice of Brooklyn, nephew of Peter Judice, one of the leading professional pocket billiardists. Both boys are 12 years old.

Storer reports that since he first announced plans for a junior tournament he had received more than 100 requests for entries from boys in all parts of the country. It may be necessary to hold sectional tournaments for the juniors. But in any event, the winner of the coming match will qualify automatically for the national title tournament.

ALEKHINE PLAYS 23

LIEGE, Belg. (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine, of Paris, chess champion of the world, played against 23 volunteer players simultaneously Aug. 18 in the formal opening of the International Chess Congress. After three hours and a half, the champion finished with 21 wins and two losses. The Masters' tournament will begin Aug. 19 and last until Aug. 30.

Australians Score 215 Runs for Two Wickets in First Bat

Appear to Be in a Strong Position After Second Day's Play in the Final Test Cricket Match Against England at the Oval

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Australians, by scoring 215 runs for two wickets in response to England's first innings total of 405, are in a strong position after the second day s' play, Aug. 18, of the all-important final test cricket match, which is being played here on the Kensington Oval ground and the result of which will decide whether the mother country shall retain the famous "ashes" or whether these mythical symbols of the world's cricket supremacy shall make the journey "down under."

The outstanding performance of the day was the magnificent forcing 110 by W. H. Ponsford, who with the Australian skipper, W. M. Woodfull, playing his usual slow but solid game, scored 159 before Ponsford had a wicket shattered by England's "googly" bowler, I. A. R. Peebles. The home sides total of 405 was a creditable result, but the English supporters were nevertheless disappointed that the 450 or 500 mark had not been reached after the great partnership between Herbert Sutcliffe and R. E. S. Wyatt had added 170 runs—English record in tests against Australia—and saved England from a very awkward position. But the English "tail end" batsmen proved quite unable to cope with the wily bowling of C. V. Grimmett and A. Fairfax. Sutcliffe and Wyatt batted so confidently at the beginning of the day's play that the English hopes naturally ran high. Sutcliffe soon completed 150 and Wyatt his 50 and the scoreboard showed 367 for five wickets when Fairfax sent down a rising ball which Sutcliffe put into Wicketkeeper W. A. Oldfield's hands. It is impossible to accord too much praise to Sutcliffe's wonderful innings of 161 obtained with the greatest patience during almost a seven-hour stay at the wicket and he received a tremendous reception on returning to the pavilion.

Maurice Tate came in for a merry but brief knock, being stumped off Grimmett for 10. Wyatt's heroic innings ended when he was caught by Oldfield off Fairfax, bowling for 64, which amply justified his selection to play for England and for which he received an ovation second only to that of Sutcliffe.

The mother country's innings then closed after Harold Larwood had added a brisk 19 before being leg-before-wicket to Grimmett, while George Duckworth was bowled by Fairfax for three and Peebles not out for three. Grimmett amply justified his description of the "world's greatest spin bowler" by sending down 66 overs for 135 runs and four wickets, and when capturing Larwood's wicket he took his 28th in the present series tests—a performance greater than that of any other Australian bowler. Wicketkeeper Oldfield gave a perfect display behind the stumps without allowing a single bye to pass.

When Australia batted, England's unimpressive bowling did not concern Woodfull or Ponsford, of whom the former played carefully while the latter hit finely, soon completing a brilliant century in two and one-half hours. This first wicket partnership was so much more enterprising than England's opening that it was not broken till after the tea interval when a shower of rain falling light helped Peebles to bowl effectively, first dismissing Ponsford and then having Woodfull caught by Wicketkeeper Duckworth for 54. D. G. Bradman, Australia's star batsman, and A. F. Kippax showed such confidence in the closing stages of the day's play that it seems inevitable that the visitors will soon pass England's total.

Shamrock V's Hull Is Exposed to View

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Hauled out of the water Aug. 18 on a marine railway at the Electric Boat Company's plant across the Thames in Groton, Shamrock V presented full evidence of being what might well be called a compromise between Weetamoe and Enterprise, the two United States defender yachts that have made the best showing in the races to select a defender of the America's Cup.

It was the first time the underbody of Sir Thomas Lipton's fifth cup hope had been exposed to view since she arrived here.

When she nosed into the harbor at the end of her transatlantic trip, Shamrock's narrow beam and sharpness indicated that Nicholson had chosen to build a comparatively small hull that would lead up to windward in light airs. That is what Weetamoe and Enterprise do. Today it was seen that Shamrock has a keel with not quite the cutaway fore foot of Weetamoe and not quite the lead hold on the water of Enterprise. Shamrock should move easily and point high on the wind.

The tip of the Shamrock's mast is a blunt affair that is not ornamental. On the mast are two sets of wide spreaders and two sets of smaller ones. The smaller are for diamond shrouds, the rig W. Starling Burgess first put on Enterprise. The upper of these diamond stays runs from the top band out around a set of small spreaders and in to the mast at the upper set of larger ones. The other runs from the lower large set down around a set of small ones and into the stick at the deck.

Shamrock has no permanent backstay, as her boom will extend just over her stern. She has two preventer backstays almost aft to her transom and two intermediate ones to her quarters.

There were a few scattered barnacles under Shamrock's stern and an oil streak around her white boat top, the result of her lying several days in the harbor here. Her underbody will be rubbed down and painted while she is out of water.

HILL'S MILE RECORD IS NOW OFFICIAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—R. A. Hill '31, University of Oregon track star, is world's intercollegiate record holder in the mile run. Official recognition of his record-breaking mark of 4m. 12 2-5s., set May 17 in a meet with University of Washington, was received here recently by William L. Hayward, Oregon track coach, from Alonzo A. Stagg of the University of Chicago. Hill's mark shattered one of 15 years' standing, beating by one-fifth of a second that set by Norman E. Taber of Georgetown in 1915.

Stagg is athletic director at Chicago and chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field meet committee.

Hill's time betters any set out of doors by college runners. Joie Ray and Paavo Nurmi have run the mile one-fifth of a second under Hill's record, but their feats were performed indoors, where there is no wind to buck.

Stagg proposed that Hayward immediately petition the Amateur Athletic Union to have Hill's mark recognized as the United States mile record. Hayward has placed such a bid with Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U. at New York.

Hill, captain-elect of the 1931 Oregon track team, is eligible for another year of college running. Next year, Hayward said, Hill will attempt to break the world's mile record of 4m. 10s., made by Nurmi at Stockholm several years ago.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Bridgeport	29	19	.604
Allentown	28	25	.528
Albany	24	26	.480
Springfield	20	28	.417

RESULTS AUG. 18

Springfield 5, Bridgeport 4.

Steeplechase and Hammer Featured

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Two events seldom seen by spectators at track and field meets in the United States are to be exploited for close-up visibility at the dual meet between the British Empire and the United States in Soldier Field Stadium, the night of Aug. 27, it is announced. These events are the steeplechase with the water hazard in front of the grand stand, and the hammer throw in front of the crowd.

In the case of the water hazard, it has been the policy in the Olympic tryouts and the games themselves to build this spectacular jump at the far end of the stadium away from the throngs. Since the chief thrills in this event are enacted at this jump, it was decided to forgo precedent and change the order of the jumps.

The hammer throw in all meets is held away from the crowd, and in the larger meets at a time when no spectators are around. But in the British-American meet, a cage will be erected to stop all bad throws, or throws to the side, which happen frequently when an athlete is swinging the weight in a rapid spin. Out of this chute only the good throws will be able to sail off into competition, and then in a safe direction.

The schedule of the 14 team events and the one specialty, in which T. E. Tolan and George S. Simpson will run a match 100-meter race against Percy Williams and another crack sprinter from the Empire to be selected at Hamilton, will be run on a timed schedule which will take no longer than two hours. The events can be run with exceptional rapidity, because of the size of the two teams, which obviates the necessity of one man competing in several events.

Fourteen flags will be raised to sigal the winning of events. Each time the colors of one or the other team rises to the top of the stadium, it will indicate one point for that team. There are only 14 points to be won—or lost, as the case may be. Raising the flag is a feature of the Olympic Games which has been added here to carry out the international aspect.

Tickets for the event, the first of its kind ever held in America, are being sold rapidly, early returns indicating a crowd of better than 40,000. The tickets are on sale at Spaldings, the Illinois A. C., the Chicago Athletic Association, the Medinah A. C., the Lake Shore A. C. and Baskins.

LACHINE CANOEISTS FEATURE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—The Lachine Canoe Club of Montreal provided the features at the annual regatta of the Canadian Canoe Association here on Aug. 18 and with 12 of the 14 events completed, the Montrealers were leading with four firsts, all in the senior events, two seconds and two thirds. The Island Aquatic Club of Toronto was the only other club to score more than one victory. In the single blade senior singles Lachine finished first and second, while in the single blade senior tandem it finished first, second and third. The last two events were postponed until Aug. 19 because of rough water and will be staged in connection with the program of the International Canoe Regatta.

HINES TO PLAY AT LONGWOOD

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., and Harris M. Coggeshall, who reached the semifinal round of the United States doubles championship last year, have forwarded their entry for this year's tournament which starts next Monday at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass. Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., national junior singles champion, will make his local début, pairing with J. L. Beaver of Gainesvile, Fla., as the Southern Association team. George E. Abbott and Walter Weld were the thirteenth pair to register officially.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	79	52	.603
Baltimore	78	54	.591
Montreal	73	57	.562
Toronto	72	62	.537
Newark	61	68	.469
Buffalo	58	73	.443
Jersey City	54	76	.415
Reading	49	81	.377

RESULTS AUG. 18

Newark 7, Rochester 6.
Toronto 10, Jersey City 3.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Pueblo 6, Topeka 4.

SEEDED WOMEN ADVANCE EASILY

No Upsets on First Day of U. S. Tennis Championship at Forest Hills

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Miss Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, the two leading seeded players, foreign and American, in the forty-third renewal of the United States women's tennis championships, made a fine start toward their honors, Aug. 18, when the first round of the singles was completed on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills.

Miss Nuthall, playing on the historic No. 1 court inside the stadium, took matters easy in her match with Miss Louise McFarland of Pasadena, but lost one game, late in the second set, to win at 6—0, 6—1. Mrs. Harper, relegated to an outside court by the committee, disposed of the youthful Dorrance H. Chase of Boston, also in short order, 6—0, 6—1.

All the other seeded players to get into action came through victors, though both Miss Ethel L. Burkardt and Miss Edith A. Cross, the other two seeded Californians to play, were carried to three sets before they could win from their unseeded opponents. Miss Burkardt, seeded fifth, dropped the second set of her match with Miss Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge, the score being 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, while Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, chairman of the women's committee of the West Side Club, captured the first set after a long-drawn-out battle from Miss Cross, before the San Francisco girl hit her stride, and won by a score of 6—8, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, the second on the American list, Baroness Giacomo Giorgo Levi of Rome, seeded second on the foreign list, and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, the eighth seeded player, will get into action for the first time Aug. 19, each having drawn a bye. A start will also be made in the doubles, in which 26 teams are entered. The seeded teams are headed by Miss Nuthall and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, the famous Brookline sister team having been broken up once more for this occasion, followed in turn by Mrs. Harper and Miss Cross, and Miss Marjorie K. Gladman and Miss Cruickshank, the two pairs of Californians, while Miss Morrill and Miss Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., are the fourth seeded pair.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Miss Catherine Wolf, Chicago, defeated Mrs. K. J. Sherber, New York, 7—5, 6—4.
Miss Ethel L. Burkardt, San Francisco, defeated Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, Boston, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.
Miss Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Miss Theodosia Smith, Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.
Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Mrs. F. V. Roeser, New York, 7—5, 6—1.
Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Miss Cecelia Riegel, Philadelphia, 9—7, 6—4.
Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Miss Laura Pittenger, Camden, N. J., 6—1, 6—0.
Mrs. Bernard F. Stenz, New York, defeated Miss Elsie Gabel, San Francisco, 6—3, 6—0.
Miss Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, defeated Miss Norma Taubele, New York, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3.
Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Grace Surber, New York, 6—1, 6—3.
Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, 6—8, 6—2, 6—0.
Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, 6—1, 6—3.
Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Miss Mary Z. McHale, Dallas, 6—1, 6—1.
Miss Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Miss Louise McFarland, Pasadena, 6—0, 6—1.
Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Miss Dorrance H. Chase, Boston, 6—0, 6—1.
Miss Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., 6—1, 6—1.
Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., defeated Miss Margaret Blake, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.
Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Mrs. W. M. Shedden, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.
Miss Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—4.
Miss Elizabeth D. Warren, Richmond, Va., won from Mrs. B. R. Cape, Bermuda, by default.
Miss Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Mercedes Marlowe, Los Angeles, 6—1, 8—6.
Mrs. Christian E. Muehl, New York, defeated Miss Gladys Hutchings, Bermuda, 6—3, 6—4.
Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Miss Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, 6—2, 6—2.
Miss Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, 6—4, 7—5.
Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, defeated Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, 11—9, 6—4.
Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Mrs. Fred M. Letson, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

BARRY WOOD ADVANCES

SQUIRREL ISLAND, Me. (AP)—W. Barry Wood, of Harvard University, won his opening match in the men's singles of the annual Squirrel Island Tennis Tourney by defeating Nelson D. Hooe of the Norwich Cricket Club in straight sets, 6—3, 6—0, Aug. 18. Wood is seeded first in the tourney. Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Brown and Williams Colleges are represented in the tournament. There were 57 entrants. Albert Horton 3d of Williams College and Providence, R. I., also advanced at the expense of Thodore Danforth of Dartmouth, 6—0, 6—0. Horton was not extended to win.

PLAY FOR LOCKHART TROPHY

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—Play began Aug. 18 in the Lake Placid Club's eighteenth annual invitation tennis tournament, sponsored by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The men's singles championship, the prize for which is the Lockhart Trophy, reached the quarterfinals. Walter S. Thomas of Elizabeth, N. J., defeated Robert Bebans, Paradox, N. Y., 6—4, 6—3. Donald Unger, Pomfret, Conn., in a spectacular match, won from William Park, Englewood, N. J., 10—8, 1—6, 6—4. Samuel Harrison, Sewickley, Pa., defeated C. J. Ramsburg Jr., of Saranac Inn, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	72	46	.610
St. Paul	69	52	.570
Toledo	65	62	.567
Minneapolis	60	58	.508
Kansas City	58	61	.487
Columbus	54	66	.450
Indianapolis	49	71	.408
Milwaukee	49	73	.402

RESULTS AUG. 18

Milwaukee 3, Indianapolis 1.
Minneapolis 14, Toledo 10.
Columbus 7, St. Paul 3.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	83	41	.669
New Orleans	71	54	.568
Birmingham	69	55	.556
Atlanta	69	58	.543
Little Rock	64	61	.512
Nashville	57	70	.449
Chattanooga	56	70	.444
Mobile	33	93	.262

RESULTS AUG. 18

New Orleans 10, Chattanooga 1.

SANKEY GOES TO BRIDGEPORT

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Ben Sankey, recruit shortstop, has been sent to Bridgeport of the Eastern League under option by the Pittsburgh Pirates. Sankey has not seen much action with the Pirates, but is expected to work regularly at Bridgeport.

Record Entry List in Public Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The eighth annual United States public parks tennis championship opened on the Rock Creek Park courts here Aug. 18, with a record entry. A total of 53 players from 32 cities in the United States and Honolulu, T. H., entered the men's singles event, while the women's singles event, played for the first time, drew 17 players from 10 cities.

George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, arrived to defend the men's singles title which he won at Buffalo last year. The doubles champions, Jennings and Robert B. Considine, Washington, D. C., did not defend, as Considine will play with D. L. Mitchell, also from Washington, D. C.

In what is expected to be the feature match of the second round in the men's singles event, Arnold P. Simmons, new entry from Louisville, Ky., will oppose Elmer A. Rudy, Baltimore veteran. The contest between Leo J. Kronman, Buffalo, and Lieut. Stanley K. Robinson of San Diego, Calif., former Leech Cup player, is also expected to produce some close play.

The first upset in the men's singles play took place when Simmons defeated J. G. Castle, Buffalo veteran. Castle was seeded No. 3 in the singles draw. Superior net play enabled Simmons to win in five sets. The score was 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0.

Alexander Keiles, Baltimore public parks champion, defeated Edgar Yeomans, Washington, D. C., recent winner of the North Carolina state title, in a five-set battle which lasted several hours. Sixty-one games were played before Keiles outsteadied his opponent to win the match.

Favorites advanced in the women's singles championship. Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, D. C., won from Mrs. Ruth Slatmeyer, Lakewood, O., in the only three-set match played. The score was 6—1, 5—7, 6—1.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Frank Broida, Pittsburg, defeated A. E. Goodman, Scranton, Pa., 1—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2.
L. J. Kronman, Buffalo, defeated W. F. Graney, Perth Amboy, N. J., 6—3, 6—4, 6—1.
Lieut. S. K. Robinson, San Diego, Calif., defeated Leonard Dewarkin, Cleveland, 7—5, 1—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.
A. P. Simmons, Louisville, defeated J. G. Castle, Buffalo, 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0.
E. A. Rudy, Baltimore, defeated H. L. Terrill, Birmingham, Ala., 6—1, 6—0, 6—0.
R. F. Norton, St. Louis, won from A. L. McCardell, Frederick, Md., by default.
C. J. Lejeck, Chicago, defeated Stanley Haney, Drummond, Md., 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.
T. H. Segal, New York, N. Y., defeated H. D. Schaberg, St. Louis, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1.
Alexander Keiles, Baltimore, defeated Edgar Yeoman, Washington, D. C., 5—7, 8—6, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.
J. R. Delara, Los Angeles, won from Raymond Loose, Shoemakerville, Pa., by default.
Robert Elliott, Baltimore, defeated George Morgan, Chesterton, Ind., 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.
G. G. Amsterdam, Philadelphia, defeated R. T. Shields, Winchester, Va., 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.
L. F. Lejeck, Chicago, defeated J. R. Ramsberg, Frederick, Md., 6—0, 6—2, 6—1.
Edward Barnett, Little Rock, Ark., defeated Milton Bielfield, Detroit, 7—5, 5—7, 8—6, 9—7.
Nicholas Garcia, Detroit, defeated E. R. Pierce, Falls Church, Va., 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.
H. T. Page, Nashville, Tenn., won from E. S. Loose, Shoemakerville, Pa., by default.
Bernard Wefeh, Rockville, Md., defeated M. J. Meyer, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.
T. S. Markey Jr., Indianapolis, defeated Patrick Deck, Leesburg, Va., 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.
R. B. Considine, Washington, D. C., won from W. R. Hicks, New York, by default.
E. B. Nowak, Buffalo, defeated E. R. Relk, Cleveland, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Preliminary Round

Helen Rupp, Baltimore, defeated Irene David, Cleveland, 7—5, 6—3.

First Round

Helen Germaine, New York, defeated Mrs. Jean Artzberger, Pittsburgh, 6—2, 6—2.
Louise Omwake, Washington, D. C., defeated Frances Rousse, Detroit, 8—6, 6—2.
Ethel Hass, Buffalo, defeated Mary Mustaikis, Detroit, 6—3, 6—4.
Rose F. Hofkin, Philadelphia, defeated Mathilda Jacobs, New York, N. Y., 6—2, 6—1.
Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, D. C., defeated Mrs. Ann Slatmeyer, Lakewood, O., 6—1, 5—7, 6—1.

PORTLAND GUNNER IS CLASS AA LEADER

DAYTON, O. (AP)—Frank M. Troeh of Portland, Ore., won the Class AA championship of the thirty-first Grand American Handicap trapshoot tournament at Vandalia Field near here Aug. 18 with a perfect score of 200.

More than 500 gunners took part in the class events, all of which called for 200 targets.

The Class A shoot ended in a tie between Ralph Jenkins, Orleans, Ind., and D. W. Callwell, Amarillo, Tex., who had scores of 196. Three shoot-offs at 25 targets were required before Jenkins took the title.

B. L. Montague of Camden Point, Mo., won the Class B title after a three-way shootoff with M. C. Roberts of Littletown, Conn., and William Drake of Chicago, who tied him at 195 in the original shoot. Roberts was second in the shootoff and Drake third.

Class C honors went to W. J. Turrin of Hammond, Ind., with a score of 190. Roy Fimmell of Akron, O., shot 192 to take the Class D title, and Nelson Jones of Newark, O., won in Class E with 188.

WILLIAMS TO TAKE OVER NO. 2 POSITION

NEW YORK (AP)—Herbert W. (Rube) Williams, a Texas cowboy, has galloped into the midst of the battle for positions on the "big four" of United States polo, being groomed to meet the British for the International Cup this September.

As a result of Williams' spectacular performance among the substitute forces, reaching a climax in his brilliant play at Port Washington Aug. 17, Capt. Tommy Hitchcock announced a shakeup in the "Whites" or varsity combination by which Williams replaces Earle A. S. Hopping at No. 2 for the next test match Aug. 20 at the Piping Rock Club.

Williams' entry into first string company for the first time since the American test matches started marks the break-up of the quartet that has ridden successfully together for the past two weeks.

In this lineup, hitherto regarded by polo critics as the one likely to oppose the British, Hopping had teamed with Eric Pedley, Captain Hitchcock and Winston Guest. The latter trio will retain their positions at No. 1, No. 3, and back, respectively, for the next test match. Hopping will ride at No. 2 with the "Reds" or "Jayvees," with "Pete" Bostwick at No. 1. Cecil Smith, another Texan, at No. 3, and Elmer Boeseke of California, at back.

Williams has been one of the most interesting candidates on the American squad.

Although rated at only six goals in the official handicap list, his play has stamped him as the equal so far of such eight-goal performers as Hopping, Pedley and Boeseke. Hitchcock is a 10-goal man and the only one in the world at this maximum figure.

Williams has been playing polo for only seven years, although he has ridden the Texas cattle ranges and been on a horse since he can remember. His home is in Llano, Tex., a little town about 125 miles from San Antonio.

Tilden Wins Battle With Vines, 9-7, 6-2

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—Big Bill Tilden, handicapped from a recent mishap, Aug. 18 called upon his great wealth of tennis experience to turn back H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., rising young Californian, in the veteran's first match in defense of his Newport Casino invitation singles tennis championship.

This match was the most thrilling encounter of the 36 first and second round matches that were completed before an early evening shower put a stop to the play. The small opening day gallery saw the seven times national champion, who had been top seeded, limp through a fierce 24-game battle with the cool youngster before overcoming him by margins of 9—7, 6—2.

Only four of the seven foreign players were called upon to play and three were strong enough to advance. E. R. Avory, young British collegian, gained the third round on a bye and a victory over Harry Plymire of Palo Alto, Calif., 6—3, 7—5, and Marcel Rainville of Montreal, the Canadian Davis Cup player, kept pace with him by taking a 32-game match from S. Howard Voshell, New York, by scores of 12—10, 6—4. J. S. Olliff, England, overcame Harold McGuffin, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—1, in another second-rounder, but L. A. Godfree, captain of the British forces, was eliminated in the first round by Harris M. Coggeshall of Des Moines, 6—3, 6—2.

George M. Lott Jr., the Chicago member of the Davis Cup team, seeded second, advanced easily over James Van Alen, Newport, 6—1, 6—2, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., his international teammate, took the first set from Bertram Hammill of Ocean City, N. J., at love, and then had to wage a 20-game battle before winning the match set, 11—9. The summary:

NEWPORT CASINO INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

First Round

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., defeated J. Gordon Douglas Jr., Newport, 6—2, 6—1.
H. L. Bowman, New York, won from Elmer Griffin, New York, by default.
Richard Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, 6—3, 7—5.
H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Maurice Bayon, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—0.
Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated Armand Bruneau, New York, 6—2, 6—4.
Harris Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated L. A. Godfree, England, 6—3, 6—3.
John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Louis Hobbs, Newport, 6—3, 6—4.
Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Christopher Emmett, Boston, 6—1, 6—0.
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, won by default from H. L. Johnson Jr., Boston.
J. S. Millen, New York, won by default from M. T. Hill, Boston.
Harold Blauer, New York, defeated Harwood White, California, 6—2, 6—0.
R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., defeated Robert Bacon Jr., Austin, Tex., 6—2, 6—3.
Clifford Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Thomas Ridgeway Jr., Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—3.
E. W. Feibleman, New York, defeated Russell N. Dana, Pawtucket, 8—6, 6—6.
Kenneth Cram, Nashville, Tenn., defeated William Van Alen, Newport, 6—2, 4—5, 7—5.

Second Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated James Van Alen, Newport, 6—1, 6—2.
Jake Hess Jr., Fort Worth, Tex., defeated Lucien La Coste, San Antonio, Tex., 6—2, 6—1.
Eugene McCauliff, New York, defeated Henry M. Holden Jr., Houston, Tex., 6—1, 6—4.
Eddie Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Henry Moore, New York, 6—2, 6—1.
David Jones, New York, defeated Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., 8—6, 2—6, 7—5.
Sydney Wood, New York, defeated Fred C. Baggs, New York, 6—4, 6—2.
Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Harvey Lake, Ocean City, N. J., 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.
Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Howard Voshell, New York, 12—10, 6—4.
R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., defeated Harold Blauer, 6—2, 6—2.
J. S. Olliff, England, defeated Harold McGuffin, Philadelphia, 7—5, 6—1.
Gus H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, defeated Reginald Kazanjian, Newport, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.
Richard Lusch, Los Angeles, defeated Jack Mooney, Atlanta, 6—3, 10—8.
Richard Lewis, New York, defeated Phil Neer, Portland, Ore., 4—6, 11—9, 6—4.
E. R. Avory, England, defeated Harry Plymire, Palo Alto, Calif., 6—3, 7—5.
Bryan Grant, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Edgar Dawson, New York, 7—5, 6—1.
Millen defeated Keith Werner, Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—4, 9—7.
Tilden defeated Vines, 9—7, 6—2.
Wilmer Allison defeated Bertram Hammill, Ocean City, N. J., 6—0, 11—9.
Francis T. Hunter defeated Eliot Hobbs, Newport, 6—2, 6—0.
Doeg defeated Murphy, 6—4, 6—3.
Gregory Mangin, Bethlehem, Pa., defeated Cram, 6—3, 6—1.

KELLY RETURNS TO MAJORS

CHICAGO (AP)—Long George Kelly, former New York Giant and Cincinnati first baseman, has returned to the National League—as a member of the Chicago Cubs. William L. Veeck, president of the Cubs, said that Kelly, who was released by Cincinnati more than a month ago, had been obtained from the Minneapolis Club of the American Association, for Malcolm Moss, young left-handed pitcher, and one other player to be named this week.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	24	11	.686
Los Angeles	22	13	.629
San Francisco	20	15	.571
Mission	17	18	.486
Oakland	16	19	.457
Sacramento	15	20	.429
Portland	15	20	.429
Seattle	11	24	.314

SCHOO

EDUCATIONAL

Efforts to Help Young People Make Wise Vocational Choices

By H. E. STONE
Dean of Men, West Virginia University.
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS a well-known fact that the worker, if he is to reach his maximum economic efficiency and render to society his greatest service, must select from the scores of fields of knowledge, and from the thousands of jobs made possible by division of labor or vocational specialization, the one for which his abilities, aptitudes and capacities best fit him. Yet how few there are who give more than superficial attention to the many and complex problems that must be solved in choosing, preparing for, entering upon, and making progress and readjustments in a career!

For many of us stern necessity seems to be the only thing that will jar us into a frank analysis of our own personalities, powers, talents, and weaknesses, and a like analysis of the many professions. trades, business, educational, agricultural, scientific and other careers through which we may serve society, build homes and attain for ourselves the durable satisfactions of life.

Reliable Aids

To many young people it is not known that an extensive, reliable, and helpful literature has developed in the last few decades in the United States, Great Britain, Germany and other countries dealing with the world's vocations.

In these days of rapid change new careers open up with amazing rapidity. Who would have thought at the beginning of the present century of radio engineering, aeronautical engineering, bus driving, or research in the field of television as possible careers for young men? The wisdom of a solid foundation of general educational fields of learning is apparent. This does not mean, however, that high school graduates will not sooner or later be compelled to make occupational choices between basic training for engineering, agricultural, business, literary, educational, and other fields of knowledge. It does not mean that they will not need to choose later on in their educational journeys between mechanical, civil, electrical, chemical and other engineering courses; between specialization in agronomy, horticulture, poultry husbandry, and agricultural engineering; between advertising, selling, buying, accounting, banking, and insurance; between newspaper reporting, magazine editing, book reviewing, and short story writing; or between high school teaching, city school supervision, educational personnel work, college teaching, or the administration of higher educational institutions.

Vocational guidance does not mean helping young people make some sudden occupational choice after a single interview in which the color of the eyes, the texture of the hair or the contour of the face is carefully observed. It is rather a continuous process calling for educational, occupational, and social guidance all along the way.

What the Counselor Does

The vocational counselor does not select occupations for people. He ought to be able to point them to sources of information by which they can choose their own vocations more intelligently. The vocational counselor does not deride the cultural things of life. He realizes that one's life work is not all there is to life. He knows the need for such learning as will make for the wise use of leisure time.

The vocational counselor admits that vocational guidance is but a segment in a great life circle which needs room for religious, social, and moral guidance. He may believe that the issues of life are often vastly affected by vocational choices and by vocational successes and failures, but to claim all for vocational guidance would make him a quack and an imposter. On the other hand, he believes that those who claim all for any other segment of the circle, even religion itself, do youth a disservice that in later years may react unfavorably on religion.

Vocational guidance is not a new movement. Plato in the "Republic" emphasized the wisdom of seeing to it that all men (all free men in Greece—The majority were slaves) engage in that work by which they can best serve society. It is, however, a much misunderstood movement even among otherwise well-educated men. Perhaps these few words have served to make its meaning and purpose a little clearer, and its need a little better understood.

Whether It Be for Fine Arts or for the Commercial, All Bud In the Same Garden at Vesper George School of Art, Boston, Mass. This Is a Still-Life Class.

When the Whole Town Respects the Principal's Office

By DOROTHEA KAHN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UPON a high-school principal, a small-town high-school principal at that, a large university has conferred its impressive honorary degree of doctor of laws. "A great teacher who has realized and met the needs of his entire community by devoting his efforts to the individual student," was the comment of the university upon this principal who is also author and philosopher.

Those of us who went to school to him know best how well deserved the tribute is. High school to us was something more than a place where you get credits that enable you to enter college. It was a field for intellectual adventuring, for discovery of an amazing cultural treasure house; a kind of community of scholars such as a true college ought to be. For a quarter century now one generation of students after another has had this enriching experience.

Recent years have seen the schqol expand with the addition of new buildings until it has a campus as fine as that of many a college, due to the generosity of a family in the community. But it is not buildings that make the school what it is. Its character is largely a reflection of the character of the principal.

What He Found When He Came

And how did we happen to get him there? What was there in our town of 12,000 or so to attract him? Very little indeed when he came in 1690, a graduate of Princeton University, of the Chicago Law School and a graduate student in Leipzig and Tübingen, Germany. Had it not been for the fact that our town was the home of a benefactor of natural science and philosophy the young scholar would have had no reason to buy a railroad ticket there at all.

At the turn of the century the town was a rough and tumble sort of place; immigrants from all corners of the world made up the bulk of the population. Every grown-up person apparently did one of three things—worked in the mines, had a job in the zinc mills or one in the clock factory. Streets were muddy, with sticky, clayey mud that sucked off your rubbers. Business corners were monopolized by saloons. The Ladies Improvement Association was making its first brave efforts to build a little park in defiance of saloon interests.

The elementary schools—well, the less said the better. There were a few teachers who were noble exceptions to the rule of inefficiency.

But there was also a streak of energetic idealism in the town. One man of wealth in particular had a strong sense of social responsibility. He persuaded the young man who had come to help edit a philosophical magazine to remain to direct the little high school. He supported the principal by financial gifts to the school which have been generously continued by his family, enabling the principal to enlarge the educational center physically as well as intellectually. A manual training building, a recreation building, an annex to the main building, an annex to the recreation building, and an outdoor swimming pool are among the gifts of this public-spirited family.

But these bestowals all came quite naturally. The new principal was not at all the type of executive who sets out to boom his school. In fact, to outward appearances he always seemed rather lost in his books and studies. His office was hopelessly snowed under with manuscripts and magazines in strange tongues. But his enthusiasms had their influence.

Man of Learning at Home

The merest freshman came to have a certain respect for that office as a place where a man of learning was at home. And somehow or other, standards of the school got higher and higher and teachers were more and more proud to say they taught there. Many of the best ones have stayed on, like the principal, in spite of better financial offers.

"T. J." was not what you would call "popular." He didn't care what students thought of him. It was whispered once in my time that on the day of our biggest home football game he stayed in his office and worked! But he reached students in his own way. It might be by a chance word dropped in the hall. "Mary, Miss Crocker showed me a poem you wrote. I liked it very much." After that Mary would read the English poets by the yard. Or "Robert, I should think you might be interested in that course in advanced algebra." From then on "math" was Robert's hobby.

Those of us who were among "T. J.'s" earlier students still remember a few splendid hours when he "substituted" for some absent teacher. It did not matter to him whether the subject was geometry or German, or indeed, almost any other. He was at home in all of them.

I remember particularly a Latin class he took on a moment's notice. We spent the entire hour, as I recall, on a single sentence. When the class was over we knew more about the relationship and value of words and had more feeling for grammar than we had ever thought could be acquired. Latin had taken on a significance and a fascination for me that it never lost.

It is not to be wondered that under leadership of a person so given to independent thinking that the little high school has steadily expanded and progressed. One could make a list of the educational movements it pioneered in, movements now generally accepted. It had one of the first manual training buildings, one of the early community centers. It cut a new path with its student personnel department. When junior colleges began to be talked of, this school was ready. Many of the teachers already had the requirements for teaching the college grades. So there developed a junior college, an accredited institution, and "T. J." finds himself a college executive as well as a high school principal, with a model city campus. What the development of these branches of the high school means to a town of this kind can be easily imagined.

Through the busy years "T. J." has found time to translate a long list of erudite works into English and has written and lectured extensively. Princeton University gave him an honorary M. S. in 1919.

His doctor's degree was as much a recognition of his scholarship as of his work as educator.

"T. J." is still going against the current of certain popular theories, fighting movements he thinks bad with a verbal adroitness distinctly his own.

Attacks Pernicious Philosophy

In an address at the last meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association he made a brave and effective attack on what he called "a pernicious popular philosophy of values" in education, "a philosophy based on materialistic and sensualistic theories of life."

He bombarded what he called the "zological conception of education, that "animal health" is the ultimate objective that would elevate "the cult of the body to a popular religion." With it he ranked "the commercial philosophy" that would teach the "mysteries of the installment plan" in schools and would commit the unpardonable sin of "seeking to substitute for Shakespeare, Wordsworth and Emerson the vaporings and flatulencies of contemporary journalism." He hit right and left against the school of educational thought "that goes to the ignorant for knowledge," that decides what shall be taught by first finding out what the ignorant, half-educated or quarter-educated do not know.

As he sees the educator's task it is terialistic and sensualistic theories of life." to be "arouse and consolidate the interest of the pupil in all the heritages of the race, in everything that is human, until that interest remains a permanent possession for life and the ceaseless source of educational transfiguration for every individual."

And he is proving this task can be fulfilled even in a town that has the most puzzling collection of national backgrounds, where children of miners and millionaires may be found desk to desk.

The Parent

Edinburgh, Scotland

Dear Editor:

Like "C. H." whose letter was published recently, I have been a father a little over two years. I have read the Parent Column regularly and have cut out several letters and articles containing helpful ideas. I wish there were more letters dealing with the training of the child between the age when it begins to walk and the age when it can be taken to the Sunday School. (By the way, at what age should the child be taken to the Sunday School?) I feel, perhaps wrongly, that a parent has a greater responsibility at this period than at any other.

It is to be hoped that parents will not refrain from writing merely because some of their ideas may already have been expressed by other writers. An idea read once may be forgotten, or it may be applicable only to a child of a particular temperament; while an idea read several times is more likely to be remembered and more likely to be of general application. "C. H." points out that children are apt to imitate their parents. They are also apt to imitate their elder brothers and sisters. Parents have therefore, it seems to me, a particular responsibility in the training of the eldest. As it is thus the training of the eldest or (if there is only one) the only child with which we are particularly concerned. Parents of one may be able to write as helpfully as parents of six.

Letters in recent months (as far as I remember) have stressed methods of turning work and duties into games, sometimes by appealing to a child's love of make-believe. In this connection the following questions suggest themselves. Are indirect methods of training essential? If so, to what extent? Are any indirect methods harmful? If so, which? Are not some of them a waste of time, a putting-off of the day when facts have to be faced? Is it good or right to encourage make-believe? Does it appeal to all children? If so, between what ages (roughly)?

Indirect methods are of various kinds, some apparently harmful. There is the reference to other children. A remark like "Oh, well, Z will do it for me" is likely to make the child jealous of Z. A remark like "Oh, but K has her hair brushed" is not open to that objection, but then is it necessary to refer to other children at all? Can a child not be taught that certain things have to be done in a certain manner at a certain time, in the same calm way as the facts of natural science that the sun is not available at night, nor the snow in summer, are presented to it? Another practice is to give a child a sweet or toy to divert its attention when it is screaming because it is not getting its own way. This may seem harmless in itself but it suggests a failure to inculcate willing obedience.

It would be interesting to hear from parents who have attempted more direct methods, how they have gone about it and with what result. Have they successfully photographed little children without implying that a little bird lives inside the camera? If so, that would seem to be a considerable gain, since the child will not be deceived and puzzled, will not think grown-ups are untruthful when it gets a chance to look inside a camera, and will not waste time unlearning what it should never have learned.

Presumably children are taught to believe in fairies and Santa Claus because it is believed that fiction is pleasanter than truth. Perhaps the same belief causes some of the indirect methods of training children, and Monitor readers holding the opposite belief may find these methods unnecessary.

Some articles have stressed the superiority of giving reasons for demands over enforcing blind obedience. Others have emphasized the vital necessity of teaching and enforcing obedience. How can these two ideas be reconciled and how can obedience be taught and enforced in the face of the child's self-will? A correspondent pointed out some time ago (I do not have the date of the cutting) that order appears to be natural to children, and my experience tends to confirm her view. When a child has once grasped the idea of property rights, it is easy to keep it from touching what it should not by saying that it belongs to so and so. But this would not seem to be any help toward teaching it that it must always obey its parents. And it may cause difficulties when a visiting child wants to use its host's toys.

W. S. P.

* * *

Bell, Calif.

Dear Friends:

The inclosed letter is in reply to one which was published in the Parent column. I have read many of these letters with a great deal of interest and appreciation of their helpfulness. These published letters are of special worth to many who are not parents and are enjoyed by any thoughtful person, for there is splendid food for thought in these and the children's Mail bags, as well as elsewhere in the whole great newspaper.

We who sit and wait for each issue to arrive, do not sit with folded hands while we wait, but are helping as we may to carry on where we are, that "all mankind" may see and know the blessing that is theirs when they read and appreciate The Christian Science Monitor.

(Miss) G. L. G.

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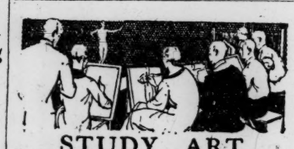
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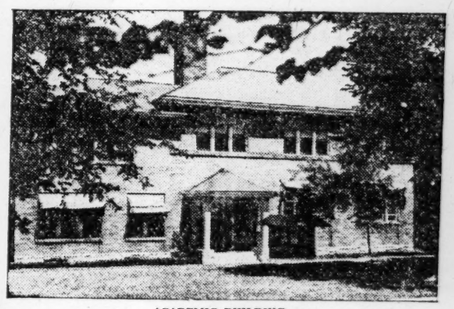
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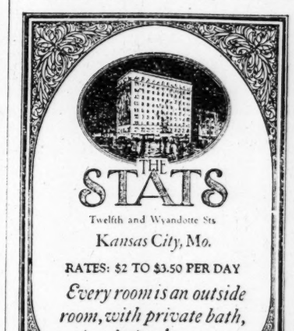
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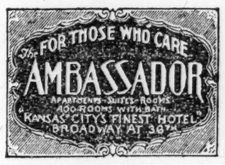
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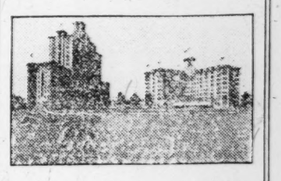

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IN THE SHIP LANES

By FRANKLIN SNOW

WITH plans for expanding its services in the Atlantic coastal trade, the Eastern Steamship Lines have recently arranged for a loan of $4,661,000 from the United States Shipping Board under the terms of the Jones-White Marine Act. Two vessels will be built with this aid plus the amount which the company will itself appropriate. One of the new ships will be operated between Boston and St. John, New Brunswick, and the other between New York and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, with the privilege of diverting these vessels to southern cruises or regular southern services in winter.

The total cost of each ship will be $3,215,000 and they will be built by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company in Virginia. To be of a length of approximately 400 feet, the new ships will permit a more frequent service in the routes for which they are proposed, the New York-Yarmouth line, now being maintained only by the steamship Evangeline, which makes two round trips per week, and the Boston-St. John line, filled by the steamship Calvin Austin and the Governor Dingley, the latter being due for retirement from passenger service when a more modern vessel is placed in service.

Other New Ships

In addition to the Eastern Steamship Line vessels a project for the conversion of five passenger and cargo ships is under way for the new Baltimore Mail Steamship Line. A loan of approximately $5,500,000 is to be made to this company, this line having been organized recently by the Roosevelt Steamship Company with the backing of the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads. It is the plan of the company to place these five vessels in service between Baltimore and European ports and to begin operations by next summer. The ships will be 16-knot speed, with accommodations for 87 passengers each, presumably tourist third cabin only. The project has as its basis the making of Baltimore as a port of embarkation for transatlantic passengers in competition with New York.

Panama Canal Traffic

A continued decrease in traffic through the Panama Canal is reported for May, as contrasted with the same month in 1929 and 1928. During May, 1930, a total of 479 transits were reported, as against 524 last year. Tons of cargo handled in the month aggregated 2,262,000 as against 2,537,000 last year. As has previously been noted, the tolls per ship are increasing, however, the tolls being computed on the basis of Panama Canal net tonnage, rather than upon cargo carried. For May, 1930, the average tolls per ship amounted to $4500 as against $4383 last year.

Keels to Be Laid

The keel for the first of the two 30,000-ton liners to be operated by the United States Lines to supplement the Leviathan's service will be laid Dec. 1 at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., it has just been announced. The two ships will be launched during the early part of 1932, and when they do down the ways will be 90 per cent complete. It is expected that the first will be ready for delivery in July of that year, and the second in November. They will cost approximately $21,000,000 and will have a speed in excess of 20 knots, enabling them to supplement the Leviathan in the New York-Cherbourg-Southampton service, until the two larger vessels, to be known as Leviathan II and Leviathan III, are completed, when the two now under construction will be diverted to the New York-Hamburg run. The present ships are the largest passenger vessels ever to be built in the United States.

Grain Exports

The volume of grain exported from the port of New York in April amounted to 3,791,000 bushels, a loss of 9.6 per cent from the same month last year, the Port of New York Authority reports in checking the figures for that port. The loss was largely in domestic grain, the decrease in Canadian grain being exported through New York having been negligible.

Cargo Reports

A decreasing amount of cargoes is being carried in vessels of American registry, according to reports of the United States Shipping Board for the first nine months of 1929. During that period 39 per cent of all cargoes, imports and exports combined, moved in vessels of American registry, as against 41 per cent during the entire year 1928, and 41 per cent for the year 1927. Both the imports and exports, when broken down into separate totals, show a decrease in the volume of tonnage carried in American bottoms, as compared with previous years. The proportion of American cargoes carried in British vessels is increasing slightly.

Steamship Schedules

The volume of business moving in intercoastal service between New York and California is indicated by the capacity booking of the turbo-electric liner Pennsylvania, which sailed early in July with a total of 700 passengers divided equally between first and tourist classes.

Steamship passengers moved through the port of New York in April aggregated 78,259, as against 82,000 in April, 1929. For the first four months of the year, however, a total traffic through the port of 268,000 passengers was reported, this being a 7-per-cent increase over last year.

A fast run by the steamship Statendam, of the Holland-America Line, was reported on a recent eastward crossing when she covered the New York-Plymouth run in 6 days, 12 hours, and made Rotterdam in 7 days, 18 hours.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK
Thursday, Aug. 21

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; Lafayette, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Bremen, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen; Albert Ballin (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Teno, Chilean, for west coast South America.

Friday, Aug. 22

Olympic (9 p. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Lancastria (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Bremen; American Legion, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Aug. 23

Baltic, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Minnekahda, Atlantic Transport, for Plymouth, Boulogne, London; Belgenland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Rotterdam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Augustus (12:15 a. m.), N. G. I., for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; United States, Scandinavian American, for Christianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen; Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg.

Monday, Aug. 25

Transylvania, Anchor, for Londonderry, Halifax, Glasgow.

Tuesday, Aug. 26

La Bourdonais, French, for Vigo, Bordeaux; Reliance (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Wednesday, Aug. 27

America, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre.

FROM BOSTON
Saturday, Aug. 23

Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Bremen.

Sunday, Aug. 24

Laconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM MONTREAL
Thursday, Aug. 21

Montclare, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.

Friday, Aug. 22

Athenia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Ascania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Saturday, Aug. 23

Laurentic, White Star, for Liverpool.

Wednesday, Aug. 27

Duchess of York, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC
Tuesday, Aug. 26

Empress of France, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO
Tuesday, Aug. 26

Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for New York.

Wednesday, Aug. 27

Matsonia, Matson, for Honolulu.

Saturday, Aug. 30

Chichibu Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE
Saturday, Aug. 30

Arabia Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

DUE NEW YORK
Thursday, Aug. 21

Reliance, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Aug. 22

Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Aug. 23

Republic, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; America, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh; New York, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, Aug. 24

Dresden, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh.

Monday, Aug. 25

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Cedric, White Star, from London, Cobh; Franconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast; Columbus, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Paris; Volendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples; California, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Colombia, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Tuesday, Aug. 26

Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Caronia, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh; Essequibo, Pacific, from west coast South America.

Wednesday, Aug. 27

President Harding, United tSates, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen; Santa Rita, Grace, from west coast South America.

DUE BOSTON
Sunday, Aug. 24

Cedric, White Star, from London, Cobh.

INDIAN PROBLEM SAID TO HINGE ON WORD 'WHEN'

Gandhi's Reported Offer of Peace Awakens Wide Interest in London

LONDON (AP)—Reports from India that Mahatma Gandhi had offered peace in his letter to the Viceroy if Lord Irwin and the British Government will pledge dominion status for India at the forthcoming round-table conference has aroused deep interest in official quarters, where news of major importance was expected to be announced within 48 hours.

After the conferences of last week in the Yeroda jail at Poona, the leader of the civil disobedience forces in India wrote a letter which was supposed to embody the terms upon which he would consent to a cessation of the activities of his followers.

The Viceroy has repeatedly stated that dominion status for India must be the ultimate goal. Therefore, in asking for adoption by the British Government of a policy based on that issue at the round table conference, the Mahatma—if reports are true—would seem to be asking only for what already has been promised.

The stumblingblock in the whole matter is the word "when." The whole civil resistance movement has been directed toward pinning the British Government down to a definite date for the enactment of a dominion status.

Now, according to reports, the Mahatma wants the Government and the Viceroy to work for a dominion status as a direct outcome of the round table conference. It is believed in political circles that Gandhi realizes the MacDonald Government is physically unable at this time to guarantee a dominion status on account of opposition strength.

It would seem from reports not as yet verified that Gandhi now would be content if the home Government merely promised to work hard for immediate dominion status against Liberal and Conservative opposition, in the meantime granting amnesty for political prisoners.

If this should be true, it marks a step toward compromise on the part of the Mahatma, who, heretofore, has been holding out for absolute independence for India.

The round-table conference will not start before Nov. 10, under present plans. Many political events may occur meanwhile.

Nation-Wide 'Sing' Is Urged for 1932

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Every village, town, and city in the United States would echo in unison with the strains of "America," on Feb. 22, 1932, at the inauguration of the George Washington Bicentennial, under a plan being considered by the Bicentennial commission.

Following the customary address by the President before both houses of Congress at noon on Washington's birthday, it is proposed that the combined marine, navy and army bands lead the nation through a radio hookup in singing of the hymn. Loudspeakers placed in every school, church, public square, industrial plant and theater throughout the land would bring the radiocast from Washington to an audience approaching the 100,000,000 mark.

Col. U. S. Grant, associate director of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, has declared that the proposal has merit and that the mechanical arrangements appear to be feasible.

CHILEAN UNIVERSITY MAY CLOSE UNTIL 1931

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP) — Heroic measures were taken by the council of the University of Chile to bring back striking students to their classes. The students have stayed away since the Government recently intervened to prevent formation of a students' council.

The university council decided Aug. 18 to cancel the present school year and open a new one next Monday. If the students persist in their refusal to attend classes the university will be closed until April, 1931, when the regular academic year starts.

GERMAN VOTING FORCES TREATY ISSUE INTO OPEN

Envoy at Paris Returns Home to Help Restore Good Relations With France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, German Ambassador, has left for Berlin to discuss important aspects of Franco-German policy with Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister. There is first the coming session of the League, which opens in the last stages of the German electoral campaign, and the Briand suggestion for a European federation, which is due for debate whether by the whole League or by the European members of the League. It is understood that M. Briand's new memorandum is nearly ready and will be sent to the interested powers, but will not be published until the League meeting. There have been consultations of a semiofficial character on several points.

But, chiefly, Dr. von Hoesch wishes to report on repercussions in Europe, and especially in France, of the German demand for revision of the treaties. Unquestionably recent declarations are embarrassing to the French Foreign Minister. There are even hints that a moratorium may, if economic difficulties continue, be asked under the Young plan. There is agitation for restoration of the Saar. Eupen and Malmedy are again mentioned as ripe for retrocession. The continued demilitarization of the Rhineland zones under the treaty is challenged. Colonial aspirations are not forgotten. The Anschluss, that is to say, a union with Austria, is discussed. Unilateral disarmament is obviously resented. Above all, there is the protest against the Polish frontiers of Upper Silesia and the Danzig corridor.

In short, for France these untimely German elections bring to the forefront the whole question of revision of treaties.

The result is that in France there is some reaction against a conciliatory policy which only leads to increasing demands. Raymond Poincaré has given the rallying cry: "Neither from open field nor from ambush must we allow an attack on the treaties." "Pertinax" says the Germans are alarmed at the Polish invasion of the corridor and Upper Silesia. The Poles greatly outnumber the Germans in the corridor already and in Silesia they have occupied important posts. If something is not done soon these districts will be irrevocably lost to Germany.

Dr. von Hoesch in Paris tried to minimize the effect of the unwise speeches and himself spoke in praise of M. Briand at a meeting of his patriots. Doubtless his counsel will be that more moderation should be shown in electoral language if the process of peaceful settlement is not to receive a rude check.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12.30
1 Alleghany Gas	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
2 Allied Mills	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Alum Co Am pf	110	110	110
1 Am Cities P & L B	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2 Am Com Pow A	21½	21½	21½
2 Am Cyan B	19⅞	19¾	19¾
2 Am Gas & El	130	129¾	130
†25 Am Pub Util 7 pf	106	106	106
29 Am Sup Power	22½	21½	22¼
4 Am Sup P 1st pf	100½	100½	100½
1 Anglo Chi C Nit	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
MV 2 Arctur Rad Tube	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 Ark Nat Gas A	9	9	9
25 †Asso G & El cfts	97½	97½	97½
2 Asso Gas & El A	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
10 Atl Fr & Sug	¼	¼	¼
1 Atlas Fly	20	20	20
11 Avia Credit	20¼	20	20
B			
4 Blue Ridge	8	8	8
16 Blue Ridge cvt pf	39¼	39¼	39¼
19 Braz Tr & Lt	33½	32	32
2 Burma Ltd	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
C			
2 Cable & Wire B	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Can Marc Wireless	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Cent Pub Serv A	25¾	25⅛	25¾
3 Cen States El	21½	21¼	21½
1 Chath Ph Al nv	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
32 Cities Service	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞
21 Comwlth & So war	3⅜	3¼	3¼
3 Comstock Tun	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Cosden Oil	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
8 Creole Pet	5¾	5¾	5¾
50 †Crown C & Seal pf	33½	33½	33½
1 Curtiss Wright war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
D			
1 Dayton Airpl	3	3	3
12 Deere & Co new	80	78	80
2 Detroit Aircraft	4⅛	4	4
2 Doehler Die-Cast	8¾	8¾	8¾
7 Dresser Mfg A	45¼	44⅞	45¼
15 Duquesne nGs	10½	10⅜	10⅜
5 Durant Mot	3⅛	3	3⅛
E			
1 Eisler Elec	7½	7½	7½
124 El Bond & Sh	78¾	77⅞	78½
2 El Bond & Sh pf	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 El Bond & Sh 5% pf	95	95	95
7 El Pow Assoc A	21¾	21½	21¾
2 Elec Share	17¼	17	17
1 Elec Share pf	93½	93½	93½
4 Europe El A	12½	12½	12½
F			
1 Fabrics Finish	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Fokker Aircraft	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Ford Mot Can A	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
18 Ford Mot Ltd	22¼	21½	22
6 Fox Theater A	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
G			
1 Gen Alloys	11	11	11
1 Gen Bak	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Gen Bak pf	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
3 Gen Elec Germ vcts	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1 Globe Underwrit (.15)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Gold Seal Elec	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6 Goldman Sachs	16	15¾	16
†10 Gt Atl & Pac nv (5)	204½	204½	204½
1 Gulf Oil Cor Pa (1½)	122½	122½	122½
H			
6 Houston Oil	18	17⅞	18
4 Hudson Bay M&S	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
I			
2 Imp Oil Can (½)	19½	19⅛	19⅛
2 Ins Co Nor Am rts	3	3	3
15 Internat Pet	18½	18	18
3 Inters Eq cv pf	34	34	34
2 Ital Superpow A	8	8	8
J			
1 Johnson Motor rts	⅛	⅛	⅛
L			
1 Loew's war	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
†10 Long Is Lgt pf	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
M			
†12 Mangel St pf	6	55	55
8 Mavis Bott	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Memphis Nat Gas	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Metal & Min	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Mid West Bt Util	23	23	23
4 Mid West Util	27 7/8	27⅛	27⅝
6 Mo Kans Pipe L	20⅜	20	20
N			
4 Nat Avia	11¼	9⅜	11¼
1 Nat Dairy pf A	106	106	106
1 Nat Fuel & Gas	29½	29½	29½
4 Nat Investors	12	12	12
1 Nat P&L 6% pf	102	102	102
4 Nat Pub Serv A	23⅞	23¼	23⅞
4 Nat Rub Mach	14	11½	14
2 Nat Screen	27¾	27¼	27¼
2 Nat Sh T Sec A	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
1 Nat Un Rad	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Neptune Me A	20½	20½	20½
9 Newport Co	20⅜	19⅞	20
38 Nlag Hud Pow	15⅜	15½	15¾
2 Nlag Shares Md	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Noma Elec	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Noranda Mines	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1 Nor Am Avia A war	2½	2½	2½
†30 North States P 6% pf	99	99	99
O			
1 Ohio Cop	½	½	½
1 Ohio Oil new	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Outboard Mot A	7	7	7
P			
1 Pac G & E 1 pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1 Pac Pub Ser	26	26	26
3 Pandem Oil	½	½	½
2 Pantepec Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10 Pennroad Corp	10½	10⅜	10½
1 Peo Lt Pow A	30	30	30
6 Prudential Invest	15½	15	15½
3 Pub Util Hold	17½	17	17½
1 Pub Ut Hold war	4	4	4
R			
1 Railroad Sh	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Rainbow L Prod A	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Rainbow L Prod B	4⅞	4¾	4¾
1 Reliable Stores	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Reybarn Co	5	5	5
1 Rolls Royce Am pf	6	6	6
S			
1 Safety Car H&L	118	118	118
1 St Regis Paper	22	22	22
3 Segal Lock	5	4⅞	5
2 Saxet Co	16⅜	15¾	15¾
2 Salt-Creek Prod	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Select Ind pr pf	55½	55½	55½
23 Shenandoah	10¼	10	10¼
2 Silica Gel ctf	16½	16½	16½
†10 Smith A O	185¼	185¼	185¼
1 Sou N Eng Tel rts	8⅞	8¼	8⅞
2 South Penn Oil	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
2 Span & Gen rcts	1	1	1
6 Stand Mot	1⅝	1½	1½
34 Stand Oil Ind	49⅜	49¼	49⅜
1 St Oil Neb	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 St Pow & Lt B	60	60	60
T			
4 Technicolor Inc	25¼	25	25
1 Transcont Air Tr	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Tung-Sol Lamp	11⅛	11	11
12 Twin Sta Nat Gas A	13	13	13
U			
9 Unit Founders	16¾	16½	16½
21 United Gas new	14½	14	14¼
2 United Gas war	5⅜	5¾	5¾
12 Un Lt & Pow A	39½	38⅝	38⅝
1 nU Lt & Pow B	80	80	80
1 U S Overseas	16½	16½	16½
8 U S Elec Pow	12⅞	12½	12⅞
1 U S Lines pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Util Pow & Lt	17⅜	17	17⅜
9 Utility & Indus	13½	13	13½
V			
8 Vacuum Oil	80½	80⅛	80⅛
W			
1 Wayne Pump	12	12	12

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
2 Ala Pow 5s '56	103½	103½	103½
1 Alumin Co 5s '52	104	104	104
7 Am Cmwlth Pw 6s '40	93⅛	93	93
1 Am G&E 5s '28	100	100	100
2 Am Pow & L 6s 2016	107	107	107
1 Appalach Gas 6s '45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Appalach Gas 6s B '45	95½	94½	94½
1 Appalach Pow 5s '56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Asso Elec 4½s '53	88	88	88
1 Asso G&E 5½s '38	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
2 Asso G&E 5s '68	83	83	83
3 Asso G&E 4½s C '49	76½	76	76½
1 Bell Tel Can 5s B '57	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Bell Tel Can 5s C '60	104	104	104
10 Can Cement 5½s A '47	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
36 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
23 Can Pac Rys 4½s '60	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
2 Cent St El 5½s '54	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
1 Cent St El 5s '48	77½	77½	77½
5 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	89	88½	89
1 Cities Serv 5s '66	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
20 Cities Serv 5s '50	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
13 Cont Gas&El 5s A '58	90¼	90	90
2 Crucible Steele 5s '40	100½	100½	100½
7 DuQuesne Gas 6s '45	84⅛	84	84
6 El Pow & Lt 5s 2030	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
4 F'banks Morse 5s '42	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Gatineau Pow 5s '56	95½	95¼	95¼
14 Gatineau Pow 6 B '41	98	98	98
5 Gen WW&E 6s B '44	87	87	87
1 Glidden Co 5½s '35	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Grand (FW) 6s '48	85	85	85
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	103½	103½	103½
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	103	103	103
1 Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	99½	99½	99½
4 Ill Pow & Lt 5½s '57	92½	92½	92½
5 Insull Ut Inv 5s B '40	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
18 Inters Pow 6s '52	88	86½	88
51 Inters Pw 5s '57	91	90	91
1 Invest Co 5s A '47 xw	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1 Kan G&E 4½s '80	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
7 Kop Gas&E 5½s '50	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
6 Lehigh PS 6s A 2026	105¾	105⅝	105¾
1 MidlandNatGas 6s '35	98½	98½	98½
1 Mo Pac 5s H '80	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 NatP&L 5s B 2030	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1 Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	75¼	75¼	75¼
5 Nat Sea 5s '35	98	98	98
2 N E Pas&El 5s '48	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 NY P&L 4½s '67	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Nlag Shrs 5½s '50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Ohio Edison 5s '60	99½	99½	99½
4 Okla G&E 5s '50 new	101½	101⅜	101½
10 Pac G&E 4½s E '57	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Pac Pow & Lt 5s '55	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Penn O E 6s '50 xw	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Penn Pw&Lt 5s B '52	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛

Sales	High	Low	12:30
6 Peo Lt & P 5s '79 ww	82	81	81
5 Rem Arms 5½s '33	97	97	97
6 S E P&L 6s A 2025 xw	107½	107¼	107¼
6 So Cal Ed 5s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 So Cal Gas 5s '37	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1 Sou Nat Gas 6s '44 xp	77	77	77
5 So Lt&P 5s A '57	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 So'w Dairy6½s'38 ww	75	75	75
5 So'w G&E 5s A '57	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 So'w Nat Gas 6s '45	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
2 Staley Mfg 6s '42	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Stand G&E 6s '51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 Standard P&Lt 6s '57	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
1 Swift Co 6s '40	100⅜	100¾	100¾
1 Tex Gas Util 6s 45	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
15 Tex P&Lt 5s '56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Ulen & Co 6s '44	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
17 Un Gulf Corp 5s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
13 Un Lt&Ry 5½s '52	93	92¾	92¾
2 Wabash RR 5s '80	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
FOREIGN BONDS			
5 Buen Aires P 6½s '61	88½	88½	88½
3 Buen Aires P 7s '52	99½	99½	99½
5 Com Priv Bk 6s '31	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Europ Elec 6½s'65	81	81	81
2 Europ Mtg 7s C '67	89	89	89
10 Fin Ind Bk 7s'44	100½	100½	100½
3 Prussia FS 6½s'51	93½	93½	93½
1 Prusia FS 6s'52	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Rio Jan 6½s'59	67	67	67
1 Ruhr Chem Wks 6sA'48	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 Saarbrueck 7s'35	102	102	102
3 Stinnes 7s'46 xw	84	83	84
2 Unit Elec Serv 7s'56	95	95	95

†—Actual sales. A—Plus extra in stock. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. K—Paid so far this year. R—Cash or stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

JULY SECURITY LISTINGS SHOW GAIN OVER JUNE

NEW YORK—New securities listed in July aggregated $1,112,510,190, more than half of which consisted of a single stock issue of Transamerica Corporation. The July total was considerably more than the June figure of $783,788,730, and also showed an increase over the July, 1929, total of $944,638,430. The total of $6,543,772,620 for the seven months compares with $9,000,585,390 for the corresponding period last year.

The bond total was $330,073,000, compared with $122,164,000 in June and $64,875,000 in July a year ago; the stock comparison was $812,437,190, compared with $661,624,730 in June and $879,763,430 in July, 1929.

Transamerica Corporation made an initial listing of $621,219,000 stock, the largest single listing in the history of any exchange. Japan added $71,000,000 external dollar bonds. Pennsylvania Railroad added $60,000,000 bonds, Marine Midland made an initial listing of $56,160,000 stock and Republic of Cuba listed $40,000,000 bonds.

Total stock dividends listed in July were $30,298,355, compared with $20,190,000 in June and $87,710,000 in July, 1929. Initial listings of both bonds and stock were $697,379,000, compared with $223,964,080 in June and $555,902,455 the previous July. Some 15 issues in July, 1930, aggregated 2,027,831 shares in no-par stock, compared with 31 issues in June, with 7,864,808 shares, and 41 in July, 1929, with 16,215,365 shares.

Listings noting merely changes in par or number of shares, without adding anything to the sum already listed, or exchanges of certificates of deposit or voting trust certificates for listed securities, are not included.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2½%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@2¾	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	2¾@3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	36c	36¼c
Bar silver in London	16 1/2d	16 1/2d
Bar gold in London	84s 11⅜d	86s

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$89,000,000	$1,121,000,000
Year ago today	58,000,000	533,000,000
Balances	53,000,000	157,000,000
Year ago today	29,000,000	126,000,000
F R bank credit	50,962,218	120,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Rome	5½
San Francisco	3½	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	3½
Amsterdam	3	Tokyo	5.48
Berlin	4	Madrid	6
Berne	4	Vienna	5½
Brussels	2½	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.86⅞	$4.86⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.87⅛	4.87 5-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0393⅜	.0393⅜	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1397⅛	.1392¾	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2388½	.2389¼	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1414¼	.1414¼	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅞	.0296¾	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2681½	.2682	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130⅛	.0130	.193
Holland—florin	.4028¾	.4029½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1755	.1755	.1749
Norway—krone	.2681	.2681½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123½	.1123½	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0460	.0460	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.1067	.1067	.193
Sweden—krona	.2687½	.2688	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1945	.1945½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177¾	.0177¾	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3325	.3325	
Shanghai—tael	.3975	.3975	
India—rupee	.3612	.3612	.3650
Japan—yen	.4940	.4940	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5631	.5631	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3666	.3666	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1012	.1012	.1196
Chile—peso	.1220	.1220	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	.3475	.3475	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8362½	.8362½	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 1-32	1.00 1-32	1.00

*Par unsettled.

COMMODITY PRICES

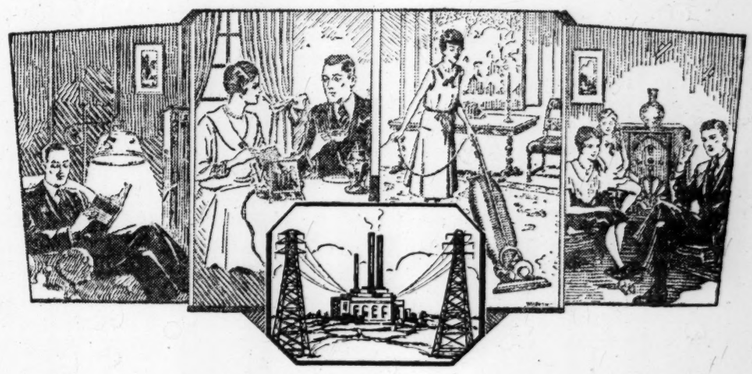
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug. 19	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	1.06⅛	1.03⅞	1.41⅝
Corn, 3 yellow	1.13⅝	1.16¾	1.18¾
Oats, 2 white	.50½	.51½	.48¼
Flour	5.15	5.25	7.55
Beef, family	23.50	23.50	30.00
Pork	31.62½	31.50	31.00
Lard	.1150	.1150	.1225
Cotton, mid-up	.1100	.1240	.1800
Zinc	.0440	.0435	.0675
Iron	19.75	19.70	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1100	.1100	.1800
Tin	.2985	.3000	.4595
Rubber	.0987½	.0987½	.2020
Sugar	.0450	.0450	.0550
Lead	.0350	.0350	.0675
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

RUBBER STOCKS GAIN

LONDON—Stocks of crude rubber in London on Aug. 16 totaled 80,224 tons, an increase of 180 tons over the preceding week.

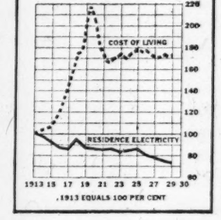


Comfort ~ Convenience ~ Entertainment

At Less Than 10 Cents a Day

COSTING less per *year* than the average family spends per *month* for upkeep and depreciation on an automobile, electricity has become one of the cheapest items in the family budget. The comforts and conveniences of this necessary service may be enjoyed for a *whole day* for about the price of a loaf of bread and for less than the price of a sundae.

In bringing *low cost electricity* to the 19,700,000 wired homes, the group management or holding companies have led the way. Through the application of mass production principles to the generation and distribution of electricity, group management companies have effected many important economies. Consolidated large scale buying of equipment and supplies has resulted in savings amounting to 2% of gross earnings. *Even greater* savings have been brought about by group financing. More efficient utilization of coal has also materially lowered production costs—in 1929 the same amount of electricity was produced with 76% *less fuel* than would have been required in 1902.



Incorporated in 1906, the Associated Gas and Electric Company was one of the first, and is now one of the largest, engaged in centralized operation of public utility properties. More than 1,375,000 gas and electric and other utility customers are served in 26 states, the Maritime Provinces of Canada, and throughout the Philippine Islands.

Associated Gas and Electric System

Public Service in 26 States

61 Broadway New York, N. Y.

SPECULATIVE SELLING OF LEHIGH COAL

Recent Fluctuations Do Not Reflect Activities or Possibilities

NEW YORK—The run down in shares of Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company which carried the price to a new low for the year on the New York Curb is believed to have represented liquidation of a speculative account and had no bearing on activities or possibilities of the company itself.

Lehigh Navigation shares have been dull for months, and with a substantial amount of the stoock held by investment trusts or holding companies and a very large amount in the aggregate held in trust estates and by investors of the long-range type, the floating supply of stock is small and the market at times thin.

As has been the case with certain other companies the name of Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company has become somewhat of a misnomer, as the company's greater activities and investments in the future probably lie in fields outside of coal mining and canal navigation.

With segregation of the coal business into a separate corporate organization some months ago, all stock being owned by the Lehigh Coal & Navigation, the latter company is becoming an important holding company, with its extensive and valuable railroad and power holdings as well as water resources and water rights.

Water Supply Situation

Ownership by the company of watersheds in the Pocono Mountains and a canal which extends to the door of Philadelphia has been discussed as a possible means of increasing the city of Philadelphia's pure water supply, which has been a source of agitation in political and civic circles for some years, and which has been brought to the front forcibly with the hearings now going on in the tri-state water case.

Lehigh Navigation's present interest in power business comes from ownership o fa block of 700,000 shares or about 13 per cent of the outstanding common stock of the National Power & Light Company. Lehigh Navigation entered the power business in 1913 when it formed the Lehigh Navigation Electric Company to develop electrical energy at the mouth of coal mines by utilizing the small uncommercial sizes of coal.

It later sold its stock in a subsidiary power company to the Lehigh Power Securities Corporation for $1,500,000 cash and 61,000 shares of Lehigh Power Securities common stock which was later split 10 for 1, giving Navigation 610,000 shares or about 20 per cent of the Lehigh Power Securities common.

Later this stock was exchanged, share for share, for the common stock of the National Power & Light, and in the market break last fall Navigation purchased 90,000 additional shares, bringing its total holdings to 700,000 shares, or about 13 per cent of the outstanding common of the National Power & Light Company.

Big Power Holdings

Prior to the additional purchases of National Power common and the splitting up of its own stock, Lehigh Navigation owned practically one share of National Power for each share of its own stock.

Last March Navigation split up its $50 par capital stock into three shares of new no-par common so that at the present time it holds one share of National Power for each 2.8 shares of its own common stock outstanding, so that Navigation shares reflect market-wise any rise or fall in shares of National Power.

There has been comparatively little activity in Lehigh Navigation shares in recent months and it is understood no change has taken place in important holdings.

Continental Shares, Inc., is the largest known holder with 403,053 shares, or little more than 20 per cent of the 1,930,065 no-par common shares outstanding. These holdings were shown to be intact in the latest statement as of June 30, 1930.

Alleghany Corporation holds 33,545 shares and United Corporation 33,105, in each case representing somewhat less than 2 per cent of outstanding stock, so that holdings of these three corporations combined account for approximately 24 per cent of issued stock.

A STENOGRAPHER HAD SAVED $500

"I am a stenographer and have saved $500, on which I receive 4½% interest in a Savings Bank. I am not trying to get rich quickly, but I would like a larger return on my money, if I can get it with safety. Is $500 too small a sum with which to start investing?

We assured her that $500, or even less, is enough to start an investment fund. She now has $440 safely invested in Inland Utilities, Inc. Class A stock, on which she gets over 7% in cash or 10% in stock yearly.

Even if you have only a few hundred dollars, we will be glad to help you get started on the road to financial independence.

F. W. STEPHENS CO.
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SHORTS DRIVEN TO COVER AND PRICES RISE

Market Movement Is Highly Professional—Trading Very Light

NEW YORK (AP)—The old time bulls once more tried their hand at managing the stock market today, hoping for better success than they had in July.

Brokerage house gossip said that a handful of the more active professional operators were seeking to rally a following around the bull standard, feeling that the completely sold out condition of the market as indicated by its performance during the last two sessions, had definitely injured the popularity of the bear cause. The line of the least resistance appeared to be upward.

After stocks had been sent up 2 to 9 points during the early hours of trading, the bulls encountered a temporary setback which pared down the gains by 1 to 3 points on estimates of steel operations, indicating further slackening.

The advance was soon resumed, however, and a few stocks made new highs on the movement in the late afternoon, including American Telephone, Johns-Manville and Houston Oil up 2 points or more.

Such stocks as Radio, U. S. Steel and American Can yielded part of extreme gains of 2 points or more, but closed firm.

During the height of the advance, Allied Chemical was up 9. Utilities showed conspicuous strength.

The closing tone was firm. Total sales approximated 1,900,000 shares.

Although the market has been unresponsive to optimistic pronouncements for some time, professional operators, finding themselves against a stone wall on the bear line of the market, were quick to make the most of available material susceptible to bullish interpretation.

Secretary Mellon was quoted as saying in Pittsburgh that as soon as the merchandise markets are cleared of present supplies on hand, the business situation should improve. "Curtailment in output without a question will correct the present condition within a short time," he stated.

Bankers and statistical services have been pointing out for some time that consumption was running ahead of production, thus paving the way for a fresh start, but speculators have found it difficult to interpret slack industrial operations bullishly, sound as they may be economically.

Reports on Business

A statement by Harvey Firestone to the effect that America is on the eve of greater prosperity than it has known during the last 10 years also helped market sentiment. In addition, the American Machinists' review of business conditions struck a more optimistic note than this publication had sounded all summer, pointing to "a flood of inquiries that really mean business in the not-too-distant future."

Although the volume of trading picked up a little, it was still light, and almost entirely professional. There are still a few flat notes sounded in the chorus of business reports and opinions. The crude oil situation is again causing wide concern in Wall Street, and some observers believe another price-cutting orgy may break out in the midcontinent area, although production was cut further last week to the lowest in years.

Furthermore, most bankers now state that a sound business recovery must be a slow one. Many brokers are advising their customers to maintain substantial cash reserves.

Another factor making many traders cautious is the fact that stocks have not generally been reduced to the high yield levels of past bear markets. It is pointed out that one must have faith in another extraordinary growth of business profits to buy any of the numerous important stocks still selling from 20 to 30 times annual earnings.

On the other hand, dividend yields on most of industrial and rail stocks are ample to pay carrying charges twice over, so that any varied portfolio of shares will about carry itself, and with at least seasonal business improvement in sight, holders are not easily stampeded into selling by bear tactics. Money remained easy, with funds plentifully available outside at 2 per cent.

Domestic Bonds Bought

Selective buying of a group of domestic obligations held the bond market in its upward course. Some railroad, utility and industrial corporation issues which have a high rating were bought at prices which closely approximated or surpassed the highest level of the year.

Movement of the rest of the lien list was lethargic. The rally in stocks imparted a firm tone to convertibles. The volume of transactions in this group continues meager, and apparently there is little disposition to stir up activity in the section of the bond market.

There was not one new piece of financing today, and the only prospects were municipals. The State of New York is expected to sell approximately $30,000,000 early in the autumn. With only one piece of corporate financing in bonds last week and none so far this week, bond men expect that August will prove the dullest month thus far this year in the volume of new bond offerings.

Call money renewed at 2½ per cent and there was no indication of any upward revision in the moncy rates.

High grade domestic issues reaching new peaks today included Kansas City Southern 1st 3s, and Oregon Shore Line construction 5s.

Special strength was shown by Southern Railway general 6½s, Union Pacific 1st 4s, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s, International Telephone debenture 5s and Pacific Gas & Electric 5s.

Weak spots were Cuba Railway 5s, which reached another new low, Wheeling Steel 4½s, off 2 points, and Vertientes Sugar 7s.

NORTH AMERICAN TRUST SHARES

What is said to be the most comprehensive circular and charts ever published on an investment trust has been prepared for distribution by Distributors Group, Inc., 63 Wall Street, New York, sponsors and national syndicate managers for North American Trust Shares, the fixed type investment trust, the sales of which have passsive the $100,000,000 mark. The eight-page folder shows in tabulation and also in chart form the appreciation by reinvestment for the 18-year period from 1912 to 1929, inclusive, which would have resulted from observance of the three North American Trust Share plans of investment.

MIDWEST STATES UTILITIES

Five telephone properties in northern Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin have been acquired by Midwest States Utilities Company.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug.19	Aug.18
42⅛	22		Abitibi	400	23	22¼	22¼	..
86⅛	64⅞	.6	Abitibi pf	100	75	75	75	..
377⅛	217⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	400	25⅝	25¼	25½	25
1⅜	⅛	..	Ahumada	600	⅜	⅛	⅛	⅛
156⅜	103¼	.2	Air Reduc	5400	119	116¼	118¼	117
36	16	2½	Airway El	400	16¾	16½	16½	16¾
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
⅛	⅛	..	Alb Pw P rts	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
15½	6½	..	Albany PWP	400	10¼	10	10¼	9¾
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	8900	21½	19⅝	20	19¾
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	1300	264	259	261	255
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	400	53¾	51⅞	52½	51⅝
31½	18	2	Amerada	400	25	24⅞	25	..
10⅜	4⅜	..	Am Ag Chem	2200	7	6⅜	7	6½
39⅝	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	1700	38⅝	37	37½	46¾
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	200	83½	83½	83½	..
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	..
21⅞	8⅝	..	Am Br Bov	900	16⅝	16	16⅝	16¼
80¼	60½	7	Am Br Bov pf	10	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	..
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	36200	127⅜	124¾	125½	125
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	200	45	44	44	..
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	500	12¾	12⅛	12¼	..
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	400	35	34½	34½	..
101¾	56¼	..	Am & F Pw	19200	70	67¼	68½	67
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	40	99	99	99	98⅛
33⅜	14	2	Am Hawaii	400	14½	14½	14½	14..
41⅞	31	3§	Am Ice	300	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	33½
55⅞	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	3400	34	32¾	33	32½
4	1⅜	..	Am Int Fr	100	1½	1½	1½	..
105	39	4	Am Loco	400	42	40	40	..
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	100	90¾	90¾	90¾	..
51½	29½	1½	Am Metals	200	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝	30¼
119⅜	72	1§	Am Pw&Lt	400	81⅞	79	79	79½
107	99	6	Am P&L 6	300	101½	101	101½	101¼
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	400	85¾	85½	85½	85⅛
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	1200	25½	24¾	24⅞	24¾
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	100	19	19	19	..
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	1500	56½	54⅛	54¼	53⅞
67⅞	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	63½	63½	63½	..
33⅜	11⅜	..	Am Ship	2600	23¼	21⅜	21⅜	25⅛
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	1700	67⅝	66	67⅛	65½
141	133½	7	Am Smelt pf	100	139	139	139	..
55½	42½	2	Am Stores	100	42	42	42	42
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	11500	211½	207⅝	209⅞	208⅞
141¾	113	8	Am Type	200	119	119	119	..
124⅞	78⅛	1§	Am Wat W	13500	90⅝	87	88½	87⅜
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	9900	48	46⅛	47⅜	46⅜
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	300	41	40⅜	41	40½
37¼	18	1½	Andes Cop	100	20	20	20	..
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	1200	20¼	20	20¼	19⅞
82⅞	74¼	7	Armour D pf	100	73½	73½	73½	74½
8¼	4⅜	..	Arn Ill A	400	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	100	3	3	3	3
13¾	5⅝	..	Arnold Cons	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	6⅛
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	300	33¾	31½	33⅛	..
242½	104	10	Atchison	900	216	211¾	215¼	212
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	400	106¾	106½	106¾	..
51⅜	30⅞	1§	Atl Refin	1500	37⅜	36⅞	37	36⅝
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	2400	30⅜	29	30¼	30
263⅞	91	4§	Auburn Auto	3400	113	104	105¼	111
10⅜	2	..	Auto Sales	1000	2⅝	2	2⅝	2⅛
25	10	3	Auto Sales pf	100	6	6	6	6
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	900	75	73⅞	73⅞	74¾
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	700	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅝

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	19400	30¼	29	29	29⅜
122⅜	98¼	..	Balt & O	300	101½	100⅝	101⅜	101¾
64½	63	3½	Bangor & A	100	72½	72½	72½	..
20¾	12½	2	Barker Bros	60	12¾	12½	12½	..
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	3500	23⅞	22⅜	23⅛	23
92	67½	4	Beatrice	400	78¼	78	78	78
70⅛	49¼	3	Beechnut	100	56	56	56	54¾
173⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	2400	32¼	31½	31½	31⅞
56¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	2600	46⅜	43¾	45⅜	44
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	4100	80⅜	78¾	79¼	79
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	126¼	126¼	126¼	126
69	28¼	3	Bohn Alum	1400	31¾	31	31	31⅛
90⅜	60⅛	3§	Borden	4000	77⅞	76¾	77¼	76⅞
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	7300	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	20
22¼	12⅜	..	Brockway	700	15¼	14½	14⅞	14
78⅜	58⅞	4	Bklyn Man T	600	65¾	64⅛	65¾	64⅛
178¼	115	5	Bklyn Un G	400	122½	122	122	120¼
30⅝	13⅛	..	Bruns Balke	400	16¾	16¼	16¼	..
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
14⅝	8¼	..	Budd Wheel	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½
74	20½	1.60	Bullard	100	24	24	24	..
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	300	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
100	89¼	7	Burns Br pf	10	94	94	94	..
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	400	33½	32⅞	33⅛	33⅛
9¾	1⅞	..	Butte & Sup	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
112⅜	60⅛	..	Byers	8900	70⅞	68⅜	69¼	68

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅛
30	17	2	Campbell	100	18	18	18	..
89⅞	48⅜	2	Calu & Ariz	200	55½	54	55½	53½
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	800	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	400	175¾	174	174½	174
52¼	40⅞	..	Can Pac n wi	700	43⅜	43¼	43¼	43
34½	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	21½	21½	21½	21
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	22200	184¼	175½	179	176¼
132	115	7	Case Th pf	50	124	124	124	..
79¾	53	3	Caterpillar	700	55⅜	55	55	54½
75	50	6½	Cav-Dildo pf	10	54	54	54	..
60	9	..	Celotex	600	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	300	24	24	24	..
67⅞	19⅝	4.20	Checker Cab	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅛
10	3	..	Chi & Alton	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
10⅝	2⅛	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
477⅛	44½	..	Ches & Ohio	1200	46½	46¼	46⅜	46¼
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	100	10⅛	10	10	10¼
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	300	36¼	36	36½	37⅜
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	2600	14⅜	13	14⅜	13¼
46¾	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1700	22	20¼	21⅜	20¼
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	14
125⅛	90	7.	Chi RI	300	96½	95	95	..
67⅜	49	2.40	Childs	200	50½	50½	50½	..
43	24	3	Chrysler	7000	28¼	27⅛	27⅞	28
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	200	41	41	41	31½
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	300	175⅝	173½	173½	173⅝
52	48½	3	Coca Cola A	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51
64⅞	50	2½	Cal Palm	100	56	56	56	56
92	73	7	Collins&A pf	200	86	85	86	..
40	36½	2	Colo F&I	900	40½	40	40½	40¼
131	124	8	Colo F&I pf	20	135	135	135	131
87	55	2§	Colum Gas	9300	60	56¾	58¼	57¼
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	400	109½	109¼	109½	..
199	103	6§	Col Carbon	3700	124¾	129¾	131	129¾
47⅜	12⅛	.28	Col Graph	5100	13¾	12⅝	13¼	13⅛
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	1300	26	25	25⅛	25¼
23¼	22¼	1¾	Com Cred pf	10	24½	24½	24½	24½
27½	22	..	Com Cr pf B	10	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	24½
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	10700	25¼	24	24¾	24
20¼	12⅜	.60	Comwith So	11400	13⅜	13	13¼	13⅛
104¾	99	6	Comwith So pf	600	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
199	193	..	Conglomer	400	11½	11½	11½	11½
77⅜	15⅜	..	Con Film	500	18	18	18	..
28⅛	18	2	Con Film pf	200	19⅝	19½	19½	19½
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	15300	106⅞	105	105½	104¾
163⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	400	103¼	103	103¼	103¼
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	..
22½	11⅜	1.20	Container A	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅜
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	500	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	..
7	3¾	..	Cont Bak B	1700	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜
94⅞	65¼	.8	Cont Bak pf	100	70½	70½	70½	70
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	2500	55	53⅞	54	53⅞
32⅜	15⅞	2	Cont Dia Fib	100	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
77⅞	50	4.40	Cont Ins	100	57½	57½	57½	..
20½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	200	20⅝	20	20½	20
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	200	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
40⅞	16⅛	1	Cont Shares	4100	22¼	20¼	21⅜	21
111⅞	85⅞	3§	Corn Prod	2000	90⅜	89⅛	90⅞	88½
33	15½	..	Coty	3600	19	18⅞	19	19
59⅝	38	..	Crown Cork	100	50	49¼	50	..
93⅜	70½	5§	Crucible	600	75	74	74	72½
7	2	..	Cuba Cane Prod	200	2½	2½	2½	..
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	300	14	13¼	13½	14
70	50	6	Cuba Ry pf	100	50	50	50	..
9	4⅛	..	Cub Am S	100	4½	4⅛	4½	..
48	38⅜	..	Cudahy	100	40	40	40	40
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	300	119½	119	119	111⅝
14⅜	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	6200	7½	7	7⅛	7¼
19¾	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	74900	9⅝	8⅞	9⅜	9
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	700	59	58	58⅞	..

—D—

43⅝	24⅜	..	Davison	300	26⅝	26⅛	26½	..
153	110¼	6§	Del Lac&W	500	113	112	112	..
80	45	..	Denv R G pf	200	57	57	57	..
255¾	145⅜	8	Det Edison	500	218	218	218	..
9⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	7⅞	7½	7⅝	..
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	3700	112⅞	111	111¾	111⅞

—E—

255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	5200	211½	206	210¾	206
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	22⅞
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	3200	69¾	67¾	69⅛	68⅜
9¾	3¼	..	Elec Boat	1400	5	4½	5	4¼
103½	49¼	7	Elec P&L	15400	67⅞	65	66⅝	65¼
100⅞	97¾	6	El P&L 6pf	100	98¼	98¼	98¼	98½
59⅝	44	5	End John	1000	51⅝	49⅞	50	..
50¾	39⅜	2½	Equit Bldg	100	45½	45½	45½	..
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	1800	38¼	38	38⅛	38
26⅜	22	1½	Ex Buffet	120	23	22	23	..

—F—

50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	100	38	38	38	..
90¼	59⅜	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	100	65	65	65	..
12¼	7½	.80	Fed Motor T	100	8	8	8	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	34	34	34	..
99	92	6½	Filene pf	40	97½	97½	97½	..
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	300	21	20¾	21	..
87⅞	69⅞	6	Firestone pf	100	72½	72½	72½	..
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat St	100	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	57
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	900	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
21	15⅜	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	30	6	5⅝	6	..
7	7	..	Fisk 1pf cv	10	7	7	7	..
52⅞	40	..	Florsheim S	100	43	43	43	..
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	5000	87½	85⅛	85⅞	85½
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	500	32	31¼	32	31¾
57⅜	16⅞	4	Fox A	25900	42½	40⅛	41	39⅝
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tx	3000	42½	41	42	41⅛
95⅛	88½	6	Fuller pr pf	40	89¾	89½	89½	89¾

—G—

111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	4000	86⅞	84¼	86	84½
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	1800	42½	41⅜	42⅜	41½
38½	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	700	15	15	15	15⅛
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	400	399	337½	39	37½
108¾	79	7	Gen Cable pf	10	84	84	84	..
95⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	35000	71½	69¼	69⅞	69¾
117⅛	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	117⅛	113¾	113¾	113¾
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	14000	55	53⅜	54½	53½
106½	77¼	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	78	78	78	77¾
183⅜	8	.30	Gen G&E A	1100	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8¾
59⅜	43⅛	3§	Gen Mills	400	46⅛	45½	46⅛	44⅜
97⅞	92¾	6	Gen Mot pf	900	97½	97⅛	97¾	97¼
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	40500	44¼	43½	43¾	43⅜
52⅞	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1500	35⅝	34⅞	35	34
51¼	29	..	Gen Theatre	6000	30½	29½	30	29⅞
106⅞	73¼	5	Gen Ry Sig	100	78	78	78	..
19⅜	10½	..	Gen Realty	600	10½	10½	10½	10½
100	79⅜	6	Gen Realty pf ww	4500	81	79⅜	81	80
90	65¼	4	Gen Refrac	500	75	73¾	75	73¾
106⅛	58	5	Gillette	3600	80⅞	78¾	79⅞	79⅞
20⅞	10	..	Gimbel Br	900	10¼	10	10	10⅛
38	14⅜	2	Gimbel	1200	15	14⅞	15	15
105½	91	7	Glidden pf	20	94	92¼	92¼	..
19	7⅜	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
47⅞	24½	2½	Gold Dust	4000	40⅞	39⅝	40	39⅜
109¼	100	6	Gold Dust pf	100	108½	108½	108½	109⅝
58⅛	21	..	Goodrich	4700	23¾	22½	23¾	22⅜
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	1200	62⅞	60	62¾	61
28⅞	8½	..	Gotham Hos	600	10½	10⅜	10½	10½
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	200	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
59⅞	18	8	Granby	200	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
52	30	1	Grand Silver	400	39	38	38	36¼
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	200	31½	31⅛	31½	31
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	700	79	78	78	..
25⅝	18	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	200	20¼	20	20¼	19⅞
24½	17	1.40	Grt W Sug	200	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	17⅛
120	110⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	20	112¼	112	112	112
28	12¼	..	Grisby Gru	5200	14	13½	13⅝	13¾
46½	28¼	..	Gulf Mobile	400	29	28½	28½	..

—H—

38	26	1½	Hack Wt	40	35	35	35	35
23¼	12⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	800	16½	16⅛	16½	16
86½	71⅛	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	300	80½	80½	80½	..
98	85	7	Hanna Ipf	100	89½	89½	89½	90
72¼	50	2	Harbison	300	50	50	50	..
20	8¼	..	Hartman B	1400	8⅜	8	8⅜	8
72	48	6	Havana pf	10	48	48	48	48
17¾	5⅝	..	Hayes Body	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	92½
108¾	83½	4§	Hersey pf	300	100½	100	100½	101
108½	104¼	6	Hershey ppf	400	107½	107½	107½	107½
41¼	26¼	2½§	Holland F	200	32⅝	32	32	..

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug.19	Aug.18
29	9½	1.20	Houdaille B	200	10	9¾	10	10
116⅞	52¼	1.05	Houston Oil	8000	80⅛	77⅜	79¼	77¼
41⅞	25⅛	4§	Howe Sound	100	28	28	28	28
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	600	47⅛	47	47⅛	47
62⅞	25⅜	5	Hudson Mot	1200	30¼	29	29	29½
26⅝	12¼	2	Hupp Motors	100	13	13	13	13⅜

—I—

136¾	113¼	7	Ill Central	200	115½	115¼	115½	115½
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	4000	21⅞	20¾	21¾	20⅞
28⅞	8¾	..	Indian Refin	1000	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11¼
30⅞	12½	2	Inspiration	400	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	15⅜
17⅜	10⅛	.45	Insuran Sh	200	14	11½	14	11½
39½	30⅜	..	Interboro RT	200	26⅜	26½	26⅜	..
8½	4½	..	Int Agri	100	5	5	5	5½
64¼	52¼	7	Int Agri ppf	200	59	55	59	..
19¾	11	.25	Int Carriers	300	12⅛	12	12⅛	12¼
75⅜	55⅜	4	Int Cement	100	66¼	66¼	66¼	..
14½	5	..	Int Combus	700	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5⅞
115⅞	72	2½	Int Harv	4500	77⅜	75¼	76¼	75½
144½	140½	7	Int Harv pf	300	142¼	143	143¼	142
54	31⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	3000	35½	34	35	34
92	65½	4	Int Match pf	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	78
33	19	2	Int M Mar	300	21¼	20⅜	20⅝	..
43⅜	20½	1	Int Nickel	3150	21	20¼	20⅝	20⅜
31½	14⅜	2.40	Int P&P A	1000	19	18	18⅛	17
18	6	..

COTTON CLOTH SALES IN JULY EXCEED OUTPUT

Market in Much Better Relative Position Than Few Weeks Ago

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The statistics for the month of July, published by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York last Monday, show that sales for that month amounted to 180,147,000, which was 103.6 per cent of the production recorded as 165,850,000 yards. Shipments were 176,689,000 yards, or 106.5 per cent of production. This excess of shipments overproduction reduced the stocks on hand by 2.3 per cent to 455,529,000 and unfilled orders increased 1.6 per cent to 222,498,000.

July was the first month this year that sales exceeded production, although production has steadily decreased since February. It is worthy of note that notwithstanding all of the curtailment of production since May the total reduction of stocks on hand is only 2 per cent or less than the total reduction for the month of July.

The continued drop in the cost of raw cotton which proceeded throughout the week caused a similar drop in the prices of coarse yarn cotton goods which sold at the lowest point of the year, viz., 5c for 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard. But it should be pointed out that on the previous occasion when cloth sold at that price cotton was at least 2 cents a pound higher. Thus cotton cloth is in a better relative position than it was six weeks earlier.

Other print cloths sold at 5¾c for the 39-inch 68x72s, 4.75-yard and 6¾c to 6⅝c for the 72x76s, 4.25-yard which is ¼c less than the numbers sold for last week. The 39-inch 80 squares was one of the most active numbers and declined on fair-sized sales from 7¼c and 7⅜c to 7c and 7¼c. The lower price in each case was for large yardage. Several million yards of these numbers sold early in the week during the decline, but business was rather quiet during the latter part of the week.

Sheeting Prices Lower

In the sheeting section prices also declined on a smaller volume of business. The 31-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard fell from 5c to 4⅞c, the 36-inch 40 squares 6.15-yard from 4¼c to 4c, and the 36-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard from 5⅜c and 5¼c to 5⅛c. The 40-inch 250-yard fell from 9c to 8⅞c and the 44 squares 5.00-yard from 5⅜c to 5¼c.

Pajama checks were relatively firm, the 36½-inch 72x80s, 4.70-yard bringing 6⅛c and the 64x60s 5.75-yard 5¼c. Three-leaf twills were very weak, the 39-inch 64x48s 6.00-yard falling from 5⅜c to 5⅛c and the 68x76s 4.00-yard from 8c to 7¾c. The 37-inch drills 3.95-yard brought 6c and 5¾c late. The 2.00-yard fell from 12½c to 12¼c.

Broadcloths were comparatively steady on a fair volume of business and closed the week at 6¼c and 6⅜c for the 80x60s, 7⅜c to 7½c for the 90x60s, 7⅝c to 7¾c for the 100x60s, and 8⅜c to 8¾c for the 112x60s. In the combed broadcloths it was noticed that a number of the finer qualities were sold at the previous prices of the poorer qualities. Prices varied from 14½c to 12½c for the 128x68s, and from 16½c to 14½c for the 144x76s.

Encouraging Sentiment

In the fine goods division sentiment was much more hopeful and seemed to disregard the price of raw cotton. Style and design are such large elements in the price of fine goods that the market variations of the standard American cotton has very little effect on the price of fine goods.

Most fine goods contain a higher quality of cotton than the standard. While there were many cases of prices being shaded, most mills hold their prices firmly. The business for the week is reported as slightly better than the previous week with interest shifting to pongees, silk and cotton mixtures and lawns.

Plain combed goods 34-inch 72x100s, 7.00-yard sold at from 9¼c to 10c for immediate and at from 10c to 10¼c for future delivery. The higher price in each was for superior qualities. The 38-inch of the same count 6.25-yard brought from 10¼c to 10⅜c for immediate delivery.

Combed lawns 40-inch 72x68s 9.50-yard sold at from 8c to 8¼c for any delivery. The 11.00-yard 84x80s, brought from 11½c to 12½c.

Carded lawns shared the activity with the combed variety selling at 6¼c to 6½c for the 36-inch 72x60s, 10.00-yard and at 9c for the 40-inch 72x68s, 6.00-yard.

Voiles were in fair demand at 8c to 8¼c for the 40-inch 60x56s, regular hard twist and at 10¼c for the extra hard twist. Silk and cotton mixtures were in demand, the 35-inch 96x100s, 22-26 single end cantons selling at 14½c and the 96x104s, 22-26 two end cantons at 20c. The 35-inch tussahs 80x56s, single end brought 15c and the 96-squares two-end 22½c.

Rayon and Cotton

Rayon and cotton mixtures were in good demand. The 64x48s sold at 11¼c southern and 11½c eastern. The 68x 64s sold at 15⅞c to 16c with the 32 or the 36 filament rayon and at 16⅜c to 17c with the 60 filament rayon. Rayon and cotton dobbies sold at 12½c to 13c for the 64x48s, and at 14½c to 15c for the 80x56s, in each case with carded cotton yarn.

Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x60s with 150 denier 60 filament rayon sold at 19c to 18¼c. The same construction with 32 to 40 filament rayon sold at 17⅜c to 16½c. The celanese-filled crepes 39 to 40-inch 76x64s brought 22½c. Rayon-warp crepes 40½-inch 100x46s with 150 denier domestic first quality rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling moved at 26½c to 27½c.

All rayon crepes were active, the 40-inch 80x44s, bringing 28c and the 42½-inch 124x64s 100 denier 40-filament 53½c. Rayon piques 60x64s, 64x 68s, 44s, two-ply combed warp sold at 25c. Rayon voiles 35½-inch 60x54s, with 75-denier rayon moved at 21c to 22c. Voiles of celanese 39-inch 64 squares with 75-denier brought 32c to 33c.

Rayon and silk twills 40-inch 120x 52s, with 150-denier warp and three-thread Japanese tram filling sold at 34c to 35c. Celanese taffetas 39 to 40-inch 84x60s brought 36½c to 37c. Rayon taffetas 35½-inch 92x40s moved at 23½c.

Rayon twills 39-inch 88x44s sold at 23c to 24c. The 37-inch twills 120x72s with celanese warp and rayon filling sold at 46½c, and the same width 120x60s celanese both ways at 57c. The 37-inch 120x56s 150-denier warp and 60s two-ply mercerized combed cotton filling brought 29c to 30c.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	93½	93½
Alleghany 5s '44	99½	99½
Alleghany 5s '49	98⅞	98⅞
Am For Pow 5s	89	89
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106½	106½
Am Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	161½	161½
Am T&T 5s '65	106⅝	106½
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106¼	106½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	93	93
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82¼	82¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	94¾	93⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97½	97½
Atch T&SF 4½s	128⅝	127¾
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	103	103
B&O 1st 4s '48	957⅛	957⅛
B&O 4½s '33	101	101
B&O 4½s cv	101⅛	100⅞
B&O rfg 5s '95	104¾	104¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	106	106
B&O rfg 6s '95	109⅞	109⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102¾	102¾
Boston & Me 5s '55	100¼	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99⅜	99⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	104	104
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99	98⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99	99
Can North 4½s	100⅛	100⅛
Can Nor gen deb 6½s '46	117⅞	117⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	90	89¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	103⅞	103½
Can Pacific 1st 4s '49	93⅝	93⅝
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	56⅛	46⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100½	100½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72⅛	72⅛
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	100¼	100⅛
Chi RI&P 4½s A	97¼	97¼
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115½	115½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	103¼	103¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	97¼	97
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	101½	101½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97	97
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	99	99
Colonial Oil	63	63
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94½
Com Inc Trust 6s '48	99¼	99¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	107
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102½	102½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	52⅝	52½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	20	20
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	95¼	95¼
Detroit Ed rfrg 6s '40	106¾	106¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	94¾	94¼
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	102½	102½
Erie gen lien	82⅞	82⅞
Erie gen 7'5s	92⅞	92¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	97	97
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97	97
Hudson Coal 5s '62	63½	63½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	62	62
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Inland Steel 4½s '78	96⅞	96⅞
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68½	66
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91⅞	91⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	109½	109½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	98	97⅞
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	80	80
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	94	93⅞
L'Autaro 6s '54	83	83
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	92	92
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98½
Louis Ark 5s	82¾	82½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	41	41
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	48⅝	48⅝
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92½	92½
Met Edison 4½s	101	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102	102
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	96⅞	96⅞
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89⅞	89⅞
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	92	90½
Mo K & T ad 5s A '67	102	101¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79¼	79⅛
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101⅜	101⅜
Mo Pac 5½s '49	107⅛	107⅛
Morigage Bond 5s '32	98	98
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99⅛	99
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	90	90
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108½	108½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107½	107½
NY Chi & StL 5½s B '75	107½	107½
NY Chi & StL '32	102⅞	102¾
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100⅝	100⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '49	107¼	107¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	89½	89½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	103⅜	103⅜
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	103½	103½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅛	103⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s C	100⅜	100⅜
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	69½	69½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106½	106½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	64½	64½
Otis Steel 6s '41	103¾	103¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100	100
Penn RR 4½s D	98¾	98½
Penn RR 4½s '63	101⅜	101⅜
Penn RR 5s '64	104⅞	104¾
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110⅜	110⅜
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110⅛	109⅞
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	26	26
Pere Marquette 5s '56	105	105
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	96½	96½
Phil Co 5s '67	101¼	101
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '47	100	100
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	105¾	105¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93¼	93¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	101⅝	101⅝
Pub Svc E&G 1970	101½	101½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99¼	99
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96¼	96¼
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	107	107
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107½	107¼
StL & SF 4s A '50	92	91¾
StL & SF 4½s '78	93	92¾
StL && SF 5s B '50	102¾	102¾
StL SW con 4s '32	99⅞	99⅞
StL SW 1st 5s '52	101	100⅞
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	107⅜	107⅜
Seabd AL con 6s '45	51	50¼
Shell Union 5s '47	97¾	97¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww	99¾	99⅞
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102⅜	102⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104⅜	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	86½	86½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104⅞	104⅞
So Pacific 4½s '68	100⅛	100
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100½	100½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100⅜	100⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¼	89⅛
So Ry con s '94	110½	110½
So Ry gen 6s '56	1A15¼	115
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¾	123¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Texas Corp 5s '44	104⅜	104
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102¼	102¼
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	107¼	107¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29	29
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	110	110
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	101	101
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	103
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	101⅝	101½
Union Pacific 4s '68	91⅞	91⅞
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	94¼	94¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¼	101¼
US Rubber 5s '47	82¾	82½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	86⅞	86⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	85	84½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90	89½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	84½	83⅝
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	34	34
Va Ry 5s '62	107½	107½
Wabash 5s B '76	101	101
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105½	105½
West Shore 4s 2361	92⅜	92⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	86½	86½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100½	100½
Western Un 5s '51	105	104¼
Western Un 5s '60	105	105
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '66	92½	92½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	92½	92½
Wheeling Steel ⅛s '48	102⅝	102⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '40	49	49
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	19	19
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	101½	101½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103½	103½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug19	Last Aug18
3½s '47	100.31	100.31	100.31	100.31	100.30
1st 4¼s '47	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.2
1st 4¼s reg	101.28	101.28	101.28	101.28	
4th 4¼s '38	102.31	102.31	102.29	102.30	102.30
US 4s '54	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.1	108.2

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Aug19	Aug18
Akershus 5s '63	95½	95		
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	73	73		
Antioquia 7s A '45	78⅛	78⅛		
Antioquia 7s D '45	77¼	77		
Antwerp 5s '58	99⅞	99½		
Argentine 5½s '62	95¼	95¼		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	98¾		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	98¾		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	99		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98¾	98¾		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅜	99¼		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅞	99⅞		
Australia 4½s '57	79½	79½		
Australia 5s '55	87	87		
Australia 5s '57	87½	87½		
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	105		
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95¾	95¾		
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	95⅝	95⅝		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104⅛	104		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100½	100½		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115¼	115		
Berlin 6½s '50	95¾	95¾		
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	91¼	91¼		
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	68	68		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	70⅝	70⅝		
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88½	88½		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	78¼	78½		
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	79¼	78½		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100¼	100½		
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	77	77		
Brisbane 5s '58	81¾	81¼		
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¼	101¼		
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	101½	101½		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105¾	105¾		
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89	89		
Chile (Bank) 6s 1962	89	89		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90½	90½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	91¼	91¼		
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101	101		
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	85	84⅞		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	75	75		
Copenhagen (City) 5½s '53	93	93		
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99¾	99¾		
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	97¾	97¾		
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	100¼	100¼		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	93	93		
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	69⅝	69⅝		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93⅝	93⅞		
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅜	101⅜		
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	105½		
Deutsche 6s ctfs '32	100¼	100¼		
Dresden 7s '45	99⅜	99⅜		
Duke Power 6s '66	106	106		
Dutch El 6s '47	102½	102½		
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105⅞	105⅝		
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	92¾	92¼		
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98	98		
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100		
Finnish M 6½s '54	97½	97½		
Fremarican Dev 7½s '42	108½	108¼		
French (Rep) 7s '49	119⅝	119⅜		
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124¾	124⅜		
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s'34	95½	95¼		
German 7s '49	106	106		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90⅜	90⅜		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83½	82⅝		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	93	93		
Greek 6s '63	86⅜	83		
Harpen 6s '49 ww	90	90		
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	101⅝	101⅝		
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95⅜	95		
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅞	98½		
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94½	94½		
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅝	97½		
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105		
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92½	92¼		
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	83	66		
Kreuger &Toll 5s '59 ww	96¼	96¼		
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	99	99		
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103⅜	103⅜		
Medellin 6½s '54	63	63		
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90¼	90¼		
Minas Geraes 6½s '58 ct	69¾	69¾		
New South Wales 5s '57	83½	83½		
New South Wales 5s '58	84	84		
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105⅜	105⅜		
North German Lloyd 6s '47	91	91		
Norway Bank 5s '67	98½	98½		
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¼	102¼		
Norway (King) 6s '43	104⅛	104½		
Norway (King) 6s '44	104½	104¼		
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102½		
Nuremberg 6s '52	88½	88½		
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91	90¾		
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98	98		
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96¼	96		
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104	104		
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103¼	103¼		
Peru 6s '61	71⅞	71⅞		
Peru 7s '59	92⅜	92⅜		
Poland 6s '40	75½	75½		
Poland 7s '47	84¼	84		
Poland 8s '50	94⅛	94		
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104	103¾		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89⅞	89⅞		
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96¼	96¼		
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	71⅝	71⅝		
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	97	97		
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	90½	90½		
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91⅛	91⅛		
Royal Dutch 4½s ww	91½	91⅝		
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	110	109½		
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92⅜	92		
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	86	86		
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	93	93		
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	97½	97		
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅝	107⅜		
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96⅝	96⅜		
Siemens 6½s ct '51	100⅝	100½		
Siemens 7s '35	101½	101¼		
Silesia (Prov(7s '58	72	72		
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105½	105½		
Swiss Confed 8s '4'0	107½	107½		
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¾	99¾		
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	78¼	78¼		
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¾	91¾		
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	77¾	76¾		
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105	104¾		
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96⅜	96⅜		
Vienna 6s '52	86	86		
Westphalia El 6s '53	82½	82½		
Wurttemberg 7s '56	93	93		

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last Aug18	Last Aug16
50 Allied Motor	10	10	10	10
50 Burnham Trad	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
150 Cent Pub Serv A	26½	25¾	26½	26
250 Cent & SW Util	22½	21¾	21¾	22½
3500 Chicago Corp	11	10¾	11	10⅞
250 Chi Corp pf	38¼	38	38¼	38¼
150 Com Edison	288¾	284	285	285¼
100 Cont Chgo	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
1150 El House Ut	41⅜	41	41⅜	41½
400 Gleaner C Har	27½	27⅜	27½	27
350 Grt Lakes Air	5⅜	5	5⅜	5¼
1000 Inland Util	22	21½	21¾	22
4690 Insull Ut Inv	59¼	58⅜	58⅜	59⅜
150 Kalamazoo Stv	53	52¾	53	52
150 Lion Oil	18⅛	18	18⅛	19
50 Loudon Pack	45	45	45	
500 Mer & Mfr "A"	30¾	30	30	30¾
3300 Mid Utilities	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	28
50 Mid Ut pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100
2300 Mo-Kan Pipe	21	20	20	20⅞
350 Morgan Lith	14¼	13¾	14¼	14½
100 Nat Sec Inv	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
200 No Am Car	35	35	35	35¼
100 Q R S DeVry	13½	13	13	13
300 Sangamo Elec	34½	34	34	34½
550 Seab Ut Shares	6	5⅞	6	6
100 Steinite Radio	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
500 Swift & Co	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
50 U S Gypsum	43	43	43	44
900 U S Radio	21	20½	21	20
1050 Util & Ind	13¼	12⅞	13	13
100 Ut & Ind pf	22	22	22	22½
400 Vortex Mfg	24¾	24	24¾	24

Stock sales 85,100.

A Window in Wall Street

HOW MANY MILES PER QUART?

An oil company official says that he cannot recall a time when the filling stations were making so many one-gallon sales of gasoline. A recent tabulation of a day's sales at one of his company's stations, situated in a poorer section, showed that 28 per cent of the customers bought a single gallon. One seedy-looking individual in a Ford even asked for a half-gallon. This was not, however, the transaction that inspired the attendant, pointing to the car, to ask the motorist of he was "weaning" it.

GETTING THERE AND BACK

Taking the trolley, or its equivalent, is by no means going out of fashion—not in New York City, at any rate. Rapid transit surface lines, bus and Hudson Tube lines carried approximately 834,287,000 passengers in New York City in the quarter ended March 31, the Transit Commission says. This is a gain over the like period last year of approximately 12,326,000. Rapid transit lines made the greatest gains, 20,082,081, or 4.02 per cent. Street surface lines, including the Williamsburg Bridge local line, decreased 10,835,137 from last year's quarter, or 4.55 per cent. The greatest loss was shown by Manhattan lines, 10.03 per cent. Bus lines showed a large increase, which, however, cannot be estimated exactly, since all do not make reports to the commission. Total operating revenues of all rapid transit and surface lines in New York City were $40,314,000, an increase of $532,000 over the corresponding period of 1929. This increase was due entirely to rapid transit lines, surface line revenues falling off $536,000. Operating expenses for the surface and rapid transit lines were $27,165,000 for the quarter ended March 31, compared with $27,002,000 in like quarter last year. Surface line expenses decreased $743,000, while rapid transit expenses increased $905,800.

A FINANCIAL CONSULTANT

Among the passengers on the Santa Teresa, which sailed from New York today, was Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, who has just been appointed research consultant to the Stable Money Association. His present mission is to the United States of Colombia, where he has been called into consultation in connection with important financial arrangements. Dr. Kemmerer has served in similar capacities for about a dozen foreign countries, his latest client having been the Chinese banking and fiscal system. His report on China advocated the gradual adoption of the gold standard, and, anticipating criticism of that step on the ground that it would tend to increase the purchasing power of gold and, hence, to lower the general level of prices in gold standard countries, he argued that China, as well as any other country, was entitled to the benefits of a stabilized rate of exchange with the principal commercial countries of the world, and that the problem of stabilizing the purchasing power of gold was an entirely different problem which it was necessary for the gold standard countries to undertake to solve.

RIGHT OUT OF THE OVEN

Polly wants a cracker even in times of business readjustment, and bakers who specialize in crackers appear to be more favored than those whose reputation depends chiefly upon bread. The three cracker bakers, Loose-Wiles, National Biscuit and United Biscuit, show an average gain of 8.9 per cent over the previous year, while the bread concerns report an average decline of 30.9 per cent. A difference in marketing conditions accounts partially for this spread. The development of bakeries in chain stores systems has meant subjection of independent bread and cake in favor of the chain-store brand. These organizations, on the other hand, continue to use crackers of national trade-mark, both in bulk and in packages. The chain stores have the advantage of restricted delivery points for their bakery products, as compared with higher costs of scattered distribution for the independent bakers. Both chain-store and independent bakeries must compete in bread and cake with home products. Many potential consumers still harbor dislike of "bakers' bread" or "bakers' cake." Popular prejudice against cookies of recognized brand does not exist to so great a degree. There, the variety, uniform quality and durability of the package on the grocer's shelf has developed a national buying habit which the bread and cake bakers are striving to attain.

BIG INCREASE IN ELECTRIC OUTPUT SHOWN

American Commonwealths Power Reports Substantial Gain in Six Months

NEW YORK—Reporting a greater increase in electric output and gas sales for the first six months of 1930 over the first half of last year than was recorded during the like period in 1929 over 1928, the board of directors of American Commonwealths Power Corporation in a letter to stockholders, just made public, calls attention to the fact that "in spite of much haphazard complaint about conditions in general, a substantial portion of American business enterprises" are doing as large a business as in 1928, while many are doing a greater business than in 1929, "an abnormal year in many respects."

Showing an increase of 16 per cent, electric output for the first half of this year totaled 87,337,700 k. w. hours, compared with 75,222,400 k. w. hours in the like period of 1929, and 66,249,000 k. w. hours in 1928.

Gas sales for the same period in 1930 were 11,688,966,000 cubic feet, an increase of 11 per cent over the total of 10,516,795,000 cubic feet in 1929. The total for the first six months of 1928 was 10,486,294,000 cubic feet.

The board of directors, in making public these figures, point out that while the increase in 1929 over 1928 was relatively small, the increase for this year over 1929 clearly indicates continued progress in the use of manufactured or natural gas for industrial and domestic uses.

Profitable Investments

The letter to stockholders reveals that additional investments, made to the revolving fund of American Commonwealths Power Corporation, in the voting stocks of other public utility companies and in companies controlling through stock ownership important public utility companies have increased the total investment at cost to $5,899,839 as of Aug. 7, 1930.

The indicated market value of the securities on this date was $10,979,704, an increase in values over cost of approximately $5,100,000, "which has not been reflected in any manner in either the earnings statement or balance sheet of the corporation, inasmuch as these securities are carried at their original cost."

The major holdings of public utility securities in the revolving fund continue to be, in the order of the importance of investment therein, the following:

The United Light & Power Company, Class B common stock; Eastern Gas & Fuel Association, common stock; the American Superpower Corporation, common stock; Cities Service Company, common stock; Central Public Service Corporation, Class A stock; Long Island Lighting Company, common stock, and United Gas Corporation, common stock.

These are followed by investments in:

Cities Service Company, convertible debentures; Massachusetts Gas Companies, preferred stock; Brooklyn Union Gas Company, common stock, and holdings in stocks in Bankers' Trust Company of New York, Chase National Bank of New York, Irving Trust Company of New York and Northwest Bancorporation of Minneapolis.

Demand Increasing

To provide for a rapidly growing demand for electric power and light in the West Plains District of Texas, served largely by subsidiaries of American Commonwealths Power Corporation, substantial additions are being made to the electric generating stations at Amarillo, Plainview and Lubbock, Tex., while an entirely new electric generating station is under construction at Tuco.

The power house location is part of the site of a new city on the open plains, built in anticipation of an early and large demand from a growing population.

Holders of stocks in American Commonwealths Power Corporation as of Aug. 7, 1930, exceeded 35,000 while common stockholders totaled more than 13,500, an increase of 27 per cent over the 6855 holders on July 15, 1929. The corporation's stocks are represented by stockholders in every state of the nation and also include substantial holdings in Canada.

"Based on known conditions and anticipating further improvements in operating ef

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SATURDAY, AUG. 23

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier's excellent dinner music. 6:15.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier's way of concluding an evening harmoniously. 11:30.

Hollywood Bowl Symphony Concert (Union Oil—NBC Pacific). Enrique Fernandez Arbos, conductor. 8:30.

Rainbow Harmonies (NBC Pacific). Ferde Grofe's "Mississippi Suite." 9.

Vocal and Instrumental

Don Voorhees's Orchestra; male quartet (Fuller—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Pop" Concert (WEAF—T). Salon Singers; orchestra directed by Cesare Sodero. 8.

Paramount Publix Hour (CBS—T). Stars of screen and stage; orchestra. 10.

Chicagoland Music Festival (WJZ Chain). Something of the "bigger and better" type: Twenty-two bands in mass formation; 6000 voices; an expected audience of 100,000 to join in national anthem. 10:30.

Moonbeams (WOR). Another of George Schackley's periods of real music and "atmosphere." 11:30.

Melody Memories (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KGW). Contrasting popular "hits" of this year with those of several seasons back. 8:30.

Spotlight Review (NBC—Pacific). San Francisco NBC staff spend two merry hours with their friends. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Jack Denny's Orchestra (CBS—T). Playing in Montreal. 7:15.

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). On Hotel Pennsylvania Roof. 7:30.

Will Osborne's Orchestra (CBS—T). 11.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11:30.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 12 midnight.

Hoteakes (Sperry—NBC Pacific). Accordion, harmonicas and other solos and combinations. 7:45.

Bands

Goldman Band Concert (WJZ—T). 8:30.

Arthur Pryor's Band (General Electric—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Choir

Mendelssohn Choir (WEAF Chain). From CKGW, Toronto. Group of 2000 voices directed by Dr. H. A. Fricker. 8:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Jameses" (WEAF—T). Police aid in search for front door key. 6.

Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" (CBS—T). 6:45.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago, 10:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.

Dixie's Circus (Individual—WJZ Chain). The tramp ventriloquist still holds the center of the stage. 8.

Wonder Dog (WJZ Chain). Rin Tin Tin, with incidental music. 8:15.

"The Blue and the Gray" (CBS—T). Hank Simmons presents a stirring melodrama of Civil War days. 9.

Cub Reporter (WJZ Chain). Aline Berry and Peter Dixon in comedy sketch. 10.

Circus (Gilmore—NBC Pacific). All sorts of circus and side show performers. 8.

"Hans Brinker" (NBC Pacific). Adapted for "Golden Legends" series. 9:30.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). 7.

Dixie Echoes (CBS—T). Spiritual Singers, directed by Rosamund Johnson. 8:30.

Nights in Spain (NBC Pacific). Spanish music—by orchestra and soloists. 8.

Talks

Dr. Thatcher Clark's French Lesson (CBS—T). 5:45.

Ted Husing's Sportslants (CBS—T). Tennis is subject this time. 6:15.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk and Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago, 10:45.

"Exploring the Jungle for Science" (CBS—T). Dr. Arthur Torrance. 8.

"Romance of Paint" (CBS—T). Ernest T. Trigg. 8:15.

Recitals

Tom, Dick and Harry (CBS—T). Male trio. 6.

Lady Bugs, piano duo (WJZ Chain). Sole stars in Broadway Lights program. 10:15.

Troubadour and the Moon (WEAF Chain). Lann e Ross, tenor; string trio. 11.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 12:30 a. m.

Voice of Pan (NBC Pacific). Flute solos by Anthony Linden. 7.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 24

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WHDH, 830kc-361m.

NEW YORK—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-224m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WXYZ, 1240kc-242m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 620kc-484m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., KFKX-KYW, 1010kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WREN, 1220kc-246m.

BEAUMONT, Tex.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by KFDM, 560kc-533m.

DENVER—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., M. S. T., by KOA, 830kc-361m.

BUTTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, M. S. T., KGIR, 1360kc-220m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOIN, 940kc-318m.

SAN FRANCISCO—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KECA, 640kc-468m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-340m.

PASADENA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KPSN, 1360kc-220m.

IRON ORE SHIPMENTS

NEW YORK—Iron ore shipments from Lake Erie docks to interior furnaces during the first half of August totaled 1,915,217 tons, compared with 2,525,095 in the corresponding period last year.

How old are your Radio Tubes? See your radio dealer-have him TEST YOUR RADIO TUBES

Cunningham RADIO TUBES

Standard Since 1915

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HIGH - CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON
8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 63 Devonshire St. HUB bard 1050.

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Eight rooms and bath, General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston. HUB bard 1050.

BOSTON—Exclusive 2-room apartment; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, 210 to 214 Riverway. Phone Regent 3026-2979.

BOSTON, 10 Museum Road—Large 1 room and alcove, also 2-room suites; rent $35 up; overlooking Art Museum and Fenway. Garrison 9847.

BACK BAY, opposite Art Museum—Small kitchenette suites, rents reasonable; references. 454-458 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—New studio apartments, unequaled elsewhere, 1 and 2 rooms, all outside, 19x20, 11-ft. ceilings, width of window 12 to 24 feet, unusually fireproof and soundproof, Frigidaire, maid service; $85 to $100 a month; also attractive roof garden apartment; also 3 furnished apartments; 10 minutes to Wall St. and 42nd St. Apply premises, 1 Sheridan Square, two blocks west of Washington Square, or phone John 1485.

NEW YORK CITY—Large room, kitchen, private bath furnished, electric refrigeration; garden: $75 per month. 163 West 87th St.

PHILADELPHIA, 4501 Chester Ave.—Corner apartment, first floor, 5 rooms and bath, 3 exposures; overlooking Clarke Park. Baring 0324.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW La SALLE LIMOUSINES
for hire by the month, week, day or whole summer; careful, experienced, liveried chauffeurs (sightseeing guides); long or short trips. La SALLE MOTOR LIVERY, Brookline, Mass. Asp. 9002.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN, ages 5-12, may share home life and public school advantages with our child; suburban home near Philadelphia; 4 acres playground; special tutoring; directed supervision outside school hours. M. W. BOWEN, Clifton Heights, Pa. Phone Madison 6424.

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN
ROCK HILL, N. Y.—A quiet place for rest and study; excellent table; pleasant rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; good fishing and bathing; lake near by; $21 per week, $4 per day; in the Shawangunk Mountains, 84 miles from New York (10th season); references given.
MRS. E. E. AVERY

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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 42d St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 505 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York Regent 2234.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

LOUISE C HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Teacher, small group high school pupils; mathematics and Latin. 153 Ackroyd Ave., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Republic 4782.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY GOVERNESS. Christian Scientist and English preferred. MRS. JOHN L. HANDY, Mt. Kisco, New York.

EXPERIENCED infant's nurse, Christian Scientist and English preferred. MRS. JOHN L. HANDY, Mt. Kisco, New York.

YOUNG WOMAN companion to lady to assist caring for small modern home in New York City apartment. Box M-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

DENTONIA—For those desiring experienced care, rest and study, temporary or permanent residence, the above home offers comfort and helpful service MRS. L. HETHERINGTON, 88 Dentonia Park Ave., Toronto, Can.

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 206 Armstrong Ave. Stop 3, Summerville Blvd.—7-room house, garage, modern. $60. Call Main 1227.

WINTHROP, Mass.—Lady desires to rent furnished single house overlooking the water and in best residential section. Mrs. MARY J. ALMEDA, 218 Court Rd. Phone Ocean 0327-J.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail; WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO. N Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp 2907, Uni 3795-W.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd St.—Beautifully furnished practitioner's office, evening hours. Room 842. Phone Longacre 1290.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent part-time very attractive office. Room 1201, 18 E. 41st St. Telephone Lexington 1798.

STUDEBAKER OFFERS NEW LINE OF TRUCKS

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—The S. P. A. Truck Corporation, organized to engineer, manufacture and merchandise a complete line of Studebaker and Pierce-Arrow trucks, delivery cars, buses, and other commercial vehicles, announces a new line of Studebaker trucks.

The new Studebaker 1½-ton truck is offered in two wheelbases: 130-inch wheelbase for $695 at the factory, 160-inch wheelbase for $775 at the factory. Features of the chassis include six-cylinder truck motor of 205 cubic inch displacement and water circulation of 45 gallons per minute at a truck speed of 40 miles per hour. The rear axle is a Timken full-floating type especially designed for this particular chassis. Steering gear is the approved Ross cam and lever type. The chassis frame has 6 sturdy cross members on the 148-inch wheelbase and 7 cross members on the 160-inch wheelbase. Steel wheels, with dual rear wheels, are standard equipment.

LUIZ ATTENDS OPENING LIBRARY CEREMONIES

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The new annex to the Itamaraty Palace, housing the library and archives of the Foreign Ministry, was formally inaugurated Aug. 14 with ceremonies attended by President Luiz, cabinet members and congressmen.

The library contains approximately 70,000 books, maps and documents. In one room is Navarro da Costa's painting, depicting the arrival of Herbert Hoover, then President-elect, in Rio de Janeiro on his good-will tour. The painting is to be offered to the United States in remembrance of the visit.

FLOODS DROWN 3000 CHINESE

PEIPING (AP)—Three thousand Chinese are reported to have drowned in the Fuichunghsien district, 40 miles north of Shanhaiquan, along the Mukden Railway, where rains have flooded 1000 villages, causing great damage and washing out the rail lines.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Large selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d. New York City.

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PAUL PHILIPOFF COMPANY
INTERIOR and exterior painting. Decorators and Paper Hangers. Shop phone Haymarket 1469; Residence Commonwealth 3790 (Boston.

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Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

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A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724

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Homelike, helpful atmosphere, wholesome table; ocean view; open all year. Tel. 162-J

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THREE-STORY, basement frame; 12 rooms and bath, 3 toilets; completely furnished home, detached; 22x100; parlor spacious enough for small audiences; house convertible into 3-family; furnace, phone, electricity; ready for occupancy; price $13,000, terms convenient; will take back mortgage; immediate possession; Lafayette-Stuyvesant section, Brooklyn, N. Y.; B. M. T. subway, 6 trolley lines near; occupied by 1 family since construction. Owner, J. SHUTE, 910 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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VALE OF AVOCA
REST HOME IN FRUIT BELT
GARDEN OF CANADA
30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study, beautiful scenery, lovely country home; also permanent guests considered. MRS. N. R BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

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SUNSET ROCK COTTAGE
In the Adirondacks, 1800-ft. Elevation.
Beautiful mountain scenery, ideal for rest; good home cooking; rates $18-$25. MRS. O. W. COOK, Bloomingdale, N. Y. Phone Saranac Lake 20F6.

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th, New York City. Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table; near church.

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A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1, also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Visitors may obtain desirable rooms in quiet home opposite church; garage. Copley 4025-M. S. J. S.

NEW YORK CITY, 400 Riverside Drive (112th), 6 D—Sunny room, semi-private bath; also single rooms; business guests. Monument 0362.

NEW YORK CITY, 536 West 113th St. (Apt. 81)—Light, airy, single, double, connecting rooms in refined home; references.

N. Y. C., West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7897.

N. Y. C., W. 101st (Near Riverside)—Delightfully cool single and double rooms, permanent, transient; cultured environment. Academy 2912.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway—Bright, comfortable homelike rooms; shower; elevator apartment; convenient transportation; very reasonable. MITCHELL, Tel. Riverside 4185.

N. Y. C. (123rd), 3100 Broadway, Apt. 61—Single, double, newly decorated, quiet, homelike, with piano, kitchen privileges, elevator, reasonable.

N. Y. C., East 70's—Thoroughly modern furnished rooms. Private home. Hotel service. Butterfield 1358. Near churches.

NEW YORK CITY, 83 (Broadway)—Large outside, twin beds; immaculate; quiet surroundings; southern exposure; $15 weekly. Phone mornings, Trafalgar 7363.

N. Y. C.—Large, attractive sunny room, adjoining bath; suitable for one or two people; reasonable. 163 West 87th St.

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Secured for those needing homes.
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PHILADELPHIA, 4713 Hazel Ave.—Attractive room next bath, second floor, private home, refined environment. Phone Baring 4194.

ROOMS
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Within 5 minutes of Harvard Square, large airy rooms with shower and bath; unfurnished $45 per month; furnished at small additional charge. Box G-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TORONTO, Ont.—Two minutes from exhibition, tourist accommodation. MRS. E. J. FULTON, 16 Spencer Ave., Apt. 2. Phone Lake. 8328-W. Reservations solicited.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Room in or near Cambridge, Mass., with Christian Scientists preferred. Boarding houses please do not reply. Address HERBERT B. NICHOLS, Mohawk Lodges, Huntington, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

LADIES' TAILOR—Expert fitter, order or ready made, offers services; go anywhere. Box S-42, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires office work of any kind (Christian Scientist preferred). Four years experience, statistical and brokerage. Box M-35, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PART TIME secretarial work in or near Boston; Christian Scientists preferred. D-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSE managing nursery-governess, companion or attendant, experienced home economics, sewing; German-American. JACOB, Box 96, Stamford, Conn.

CAPABLE young woman as housekeeper for business couple or companion to adult. Box W-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

DESIGNER, wholesale, retail, wishes position, misses, youthful woman, junior dresses, capable, original, style sense. MILLAIRDE, 601 West 110th St., New York City.

WOMAN, experienced supervising mail order department, wishes position, manufacturer's or publishing office. Box H-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

SCOTTS', West Thornton, N. H.; White Mountains—Home cooking, fresh vegetables, electricity, bath, bathing, fishing; booklet. Campton 24-23.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage, near lakes, mountain trails; excellent table; refined, loving service. MRS. FRED J. SEE.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE — Mountains; good board; all sports; rest, booklet. MATT KIMBALL, Mt. View Farm, Lakeport, N. H.

MAPLE HILL INN
(in beautiful Westchester)
YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N. Y. TEL. 250
For Rest and Recreation. Near Golf Course and Bathing. Reasonable Rates.

THE MOUNT AIRY
In the beautiful Somerset Hills; home atmosphere; 10-acre estate; sports convenient; private library; reasonable rates.
Box 222, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 255

TO LET—FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Available Aug. 28 to Sept. 21, living room with Murphy bed, bedroom, kitchen, dinette, bath, porch. Frigidaire; use of billiard room, swimming pool. $125. Garage connected. Ideal headquarters for a vacation tour. Address L. M. N., 506 Harvard Hall.

NEW YORK CITY, 252 West 91st St., Apt. 6—Three light, clean, nicely furnished rooms, real kitchen, $75 month (elevator).

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25 000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
16 FUSTING AVE. CATONSVILLE, MD
Est. 1905 For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license Tel. Catonsville 333 Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

IF you are selling dresses, or anything pertaining to women—even if you are selling nothing else—you can certainly increase your income selling our imported costume jewelry direct to customer this fall. consignments of stock sent, no expense except express, liberal commission.
ERSKINE HILL
130 West 42nd St., New York City

ROOMS AND BOARD

PARTIES touring through the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, will find it restful to stop overnight at MISS ANNIE MORSE'S in Paradise, midway between Yarmouth and Halifax.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS—The line that wins and holds customers; genuine steel engraved; 40% commission; portfolio of samples and your own cards free. FEDERAL ART, Div. RM, 297 Congress, Boston, Mass.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Be sure and visit the
NEW FASHION ESPLANADE
at
G. W. Robinson & Co., Ltd.
James St. South Regent 4400

CHINA and ARTWARE
"Canada's Most Talked About Gift Shop"
Wonderful selection of English Bone China
New Dinnerware Booklet Will Be Sent on Request
Herbert S. Mills 11 KING STREET E.

The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of
ROBERT DUNCAN & CO.,
17 James Street, North

HOBSON & CO. LTD.
LEADING GROCERS
We handle Heinz Products
KING AND PARK STREETS
QUALITY—SERVICE Regent 181

The Garvin Hardware Co.
Limited
Builders' Hardware, Paints, Tools, Wholesale, Retail.
10 Catherine St. N. Tel. Reg. 4925-4926

LONDON

(To Help You)

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Metcalf 8518.

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Buy your furniture during our August Furniture Sale, where there are real values in new merchandise.
THIRD FLOOR

The Hunt Plumbing Co.
Plumbing and Steam Heating
Jobbing a Specialty
Head Office and Show Rooms
533 Richmond St. at Kent St.
Opposite Christian Science church
Phone Metcalf 1213

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to Iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 8c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.
13 King Street Met. 3881-3882-3883

THOS. J. REDMAN
UP-TO-DATE BUTCHER
Free Delivery to All Parts of City
All Meats Protected by Frigidaire
The Home of Home Dressed Meats
Phone Met. 1057 87 Wellington St.
Try our phone service.

CONNOR BROS.
Established 1903
Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Choice Confectionery, Poultry
In Fact, a Real Grocery
"No Order Too Large or Too Small"
751 Richmond St. Phone Met. 1001

Ford and Lincoln
Clean and Courteous Service
Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage
40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
60 Employees
MIDDLESEX MOTORS, Ltd.
447 TALBOT ST. AT QUEENS AVE.

AGNEW-SURPASS Shoe Stores
Successors to Agnew's Boot Shops
Fine FOOTWEAR FOR ALL THE FAMILY. HOSIERY FOR MEN AND WOMEN.
32 STORES.
LONDON STORE AT 226 DUNDAS ST.

CANADA BREAD
SUPERIOR BREAD AND CAKE
Phone Your Praises to
Met. 944 W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.

J. G. STEELE & CO.
HARDWARE
Martin Senour 100% Pure Paint and Varnishes. Builders' Hardware, Household Hardware, Cutlery, Aluminumware.
261 DUNDAS ST. Metcalf 750

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

AFTER over four years of continuous weekly advertising our products, our plants as named below, thank Monitor readers for their kindly support.
London ✓ Toronto ✓ Hamilton ✓ Windsor ✓ St. Catherines ✓ Brantford ✓ Sarnia ✓ Chatham ✓ Stratford ✓ Guelph ✓ Woodstock ✓ North Bay ✓ Peterboro ✓ Elmira ✓ Lucknow ✓ Forest ✓ Cayuga ✓ Cargill ✓ Fergus.
Silverwood's
DAIRY PRODUCTS
SAFE MILK, Cream, Buttermilk, Ice Cream and Creamery Butter

ART WILKES
Tire Headquarters
Prompt Vulcanizing
MONARCH BATTERIES
REAL Service
354 Wellington Street Met. 2334

THAYERS
Men's Apparel
Results prove Readers of The Christian Science Monitor appreciate our Stores, Stocks and Service.
Our Motto: "THE LATEST AND BEST"
TWO STORES { 183 DUNDAS ST. 384 RICHMOND ST.

COAL—COKE
None Better Anywhere
HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
Hunt Coal Co. Limited
276 WATERLOO ST. Met. 412

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You'll Enjoy Dining in
The Rideau Room

A Restaurant Worthy of Ottawa's Leading Department Store
Murphy Gamble Limited

The Ottawa Citizen Publishing Company, Ltd. cordially invites Readers of The Christian Science Monitor living in Ottawa and district to subscribe for
The EVENING CITIZEN
the subscription rate of which is twelve cents a week delivered.

Phone Q.3600
B.G. Crabtree Limited GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign & Domestic Table Delicacies

do not delay, start PRODUCERS' today
Milk Cream Butter Ice Cream
Phone Queen 630 275 Kent St. Ottawa

Intosh & Watts
The China Hall
246-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 Sparks Street

STEWART & CO.
FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL
Queen 6800 234 Bank St.

Cleghorn & Beattie
Quality Goods & Services Limited
INTERIOR DECORATORS
FURNISHERS
124 Bank St., Ottawa, Canada

D. E. JOHNSON LIMITED
High-Class Furnishings
Clothing and Slater Shoes
Cor. Metcalfe and Sparks Sts.
OTTAWA, ONT.

DEVLINS
The Great Fur and Specialty Store of Eastern Canada
The Rt. Devlin Co. Limited
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S IMPORTS

Allan McColl & Co.
246 ALBERT STREET
Carbon—Stationery—Printing
Telephone Queen 4061

TORONTO

VAN DER VOORT, GALLIVAN, VAN DER VOORT and O'REILLY
Barristers Solicitors Notaries
1002 ATLAS BUILDING
TORONTO, CANADA

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Kickernick
DAINTY NO STRAIN NO PULLING
BLOOMERS
For all occasions . . . for every figure.
Bloomer $1.75
WOOLNOUGH SHOPS
28 Bloor Street W. and 325½ Yonge Street
TORONTO

SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
19 Duncan Street, Toronto
Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field, and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

Dunfield's
Society Brand Clothes
Haberdashery
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO
SHOES STOCKINGS *LEATHER GOODS*

CHISHOLMS
2866 DUNDAS STREET
2282 BLOOR STREET
WEST TORONTO, ONT.

G. J. Karrys, Prop.
Varsity Tea Rooms
LUNCHES and LIGHT LUNCHES at ALL HOURS
We Serve Campbell's Philadelphia Pepper Pot
328 Bloor St. West Randolph 8135

"We make your rugs live"
By removing DIRT and STAINS and REVIVING COLORS
RICHARDS
RUG CLEANING WORKS
7-9 Bolton Ave., Gladstone 1635

Bloor Pork Store *and* Delicatessen
E. C. DANIELS, Proprietor
2238 BLOOR WEST Lynd. 1767

G. S. BEER
Foxes in all shades
Storage and Repairs on Fur Coats
Order Your Fur Coat Now for Fall Delivery
Kenwood 7378 1161 St. Clair Ave. W.

All kinds of Printing, and yet only one kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY PRINTERS
Commercial and Society
89 Church Street Phone Elgin 7906

Office Lombard 3403 Residence Hyland 9543
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PLUMBING AND HEATING
DRAIN WORK
1449 DUNDAS ST. WEST Toronto

THE RIPPON ART
Original Oil and Water Colors
PICTURE FRAMING
Pottery, China, Glass, etc., and Cards for All Occasions.
490 Bloor St. W. Phone Trinity 1909

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Choose Your
Enna Jettick Shoes
at Simpson's
where stocks are frequently replenished and sales clerks are experienced in fitting.
Priced in Canada $7 to $8
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At 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal
Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

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TAILOR
661 Woodlands Ave. York 5732

LASALLE COKE
CLARKE COKE COMPANY
Phone Walnut 8781

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Many desirable rooms are advertised in the Classified Advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

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Fresh supply of cut flowers daily. Careful attention to each order. Prompt delivery.
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1251 McGill College Avenue
Phone Lancaster 7438

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BATH—Large, comfortable motors for hire; special terms for touring and sight-seeing. BROWN'S GARAGES, Lansdown Road. Tel. 2745.

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BOGNOR-REGIS, SUSSEX—Board residence; near sea and shops; central heating, home comforts; garden. ALBANY HOUSE, 62 London Rd.

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Sandykeld Hall (Private Hotel)
Manor Road. Phone 5616
"Like a Gem in a Beautiful Setting"
Standing in 2 acres, 2 minutes sea. All bedrooms fitted hot & cold water, gas fires. LIBERAL VARIED MENU. SEPARATE TABLES. COMFORT THE KEYNOTE. FROM 3 GUINEAS. Readers of this paper welcomed (3 minutes from new church).
GARAGE for 6 Cars. Illustrated Tariff.
S. M. HORSPOOL

NR. BOURNEMOUTH—Burnbrae guest house; high on moors; beautiful surroundings; excellent for autumn holidays; tennis; garage; terms on application. MR. & MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset.

BOURNEMOUTH. WIMBLEDON HALL, DERBY ROAD. THE "IDEAL HOME" for HOLIDAY MAKERS. Modernized under new management. Hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms. Excellent Table. Dancing & indoor amusements. Ample Garage accommodation. Terms moderate. Write for our Illustrated Tariff & mention this paper.
Phone 886

EASTBOURNE — "Lamont," 15 Wilmington Square; sea view from all front rooms; home comforts; exceptionally well furnished; moderate charges; separate tables. MRS. J. KALESMARK.

HINDHEAD, MAN

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY (Continued)

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
House Hunters Guide to Torquay free on application
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN
Established 1805 Telephone 3211
18 STRAND, Torquay

EDWARD HENRY SERMON
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

W. HILL
MEADFOOT DAIRY
Torquay Phone: 2386

DEVELOPING & PRINTING
Leave your films where you see The "L. P." Service Sign.
LOWNDS PATEMAN BABBACOMBE
Agents everywhere in district. Phone 7102

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ARTISTIC CARPETS RUGS

Newbery & Spindler Ltd.
Bristol's Foremost Furnishers
Queen's Road, Bristol 'Phone 3370

Cantilever Shoe
The Massingham Shoe Stores
Tel. 2148
63 Queen's Road CLIFTON
40 Regent Street
94 Whiteladies Rd., REDLAND

LEATHER GOODS
BRACHER'S
North Street (Stokes Croft)
40 Queens Road, Clifton
53 Gloucester Road
66 & 68 Bedminster Parade, Bristol
and The Hayes, Cardiff, and
Water Street, Port Talbot

IRONMONGERY
LANNING & JUDD
Stokes Croft, Bristol
For Garden, Home and Holiday.

H. E. SAUNDERS
Grocer and Provision Merchant
17 Cotham Road, South, Bristol Tel. 3182
RECOMMENDS
Feathery Flake Flour

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS & DRY CLEANERS

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ELECTRICAL WORK
would be appreciated by
The Colston Electrical Co., Ltd.
28 Baldwin St. (Scottish Widows' Building)
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

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Cheltenham Creamery Ltd.
Purveyors of
RICH NEW MILK
Delicious Butter & Cream
Visit Our
Cooked Delicacies Department
Phone 2553
3 & 4 Pittville Street, 4 Montpellier Avenue
Also 16 George Street, Stroud

Jesse J. Gillham & Son
COMPLETE STATIONERS
FOR "GRIPFIX," 1/6
396 High Street Cheltenham

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

BealeSons
Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR
FURNISHING
DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
Commercial Rd. (Phone 5000) Avenue Rd.

DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY
SMART SHOES
Why pay high prices when you can buy direct from the manufacturers at
Wm TIMPSON LTD
36 Commercial Road

Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
Handkerchiefs & Lingerie
THE LINEN STORE, Gervis Place

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POKESDOWN HILL
Distributing Agents for Standard Cars.
Any Make of Car Supplied
Expert knowledge of all makes & Repairs at Competitive Prices by Expert Mechanics.
Garage, Petrol, Oil, Tyres & Accessories
PHONE: SOUTHBOURNE 514

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Family Grocer & Provision Merchant
Orders Collected & Delivered to all districts.
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Watchmaker & Jeweller
Antique Silver bought and sold
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Everything that is fashionable to wear and everything useful for the home —all under one roof at
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of SOUTHSEA

SPECIAL OFFER
Lisle Thread Hose 2/6½
FULLY FASHIONED
Embroidered Clox and Guaranteed
MORANT'S
SOUTHSEA

FURNISH with CONFIDENCE
John Dyer
60 Dept. Store, Cafe and Man's Shop
Kings Road

KENT

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GEORGE PYRKE & SONS
Home Furnishers
Removal & Storage Contractors
147-148 High Street, Bromley, Kent
Telephone: Ravensbourne 2601-2602

For Diamond & Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in Repairs
21 High Street, Bromley.
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions
7 RAVENSFELL PARADE
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 3121 and 3122

ALEX. TOSLAND & SON
Furnishing Specialists
Bromley, Kent
Telephone: Ravensbourne 0216

Telephone Ravensbourne 1622
R. WHEADON
Meat Purveyor
3 The Parade, Widmore Rd., Bromley

BOYS' CLOTHING
of high-grade manufacture throughout and complete school outfits at
ALFRED PARSONS
38 and 39 High Street, Bromley, Kent
Telephone Ravensbourne 0302

SEVENOAKS

Telephone Sevenoaks 830
URIDGE'S STORES
LONDON RD.
SEVENOAKS
Quality—Value—Service

Outram's
Beehive Shoe Store
Lotus, Delta, K, Bective
For Brand Footwear
HIGH STREET

W. TEBAY & DAUGHTERS
98 High Street Phone 358
Florist, Fruiterer and Greengrocer
All Floral Designs

F. Woodhams
17 and 19 Eardley Rd. Phone 98
Builder and Contractor
Electrical and Heating Engineer

TONBRIDGE

FRANK EAST
Fifty years reputation for Value
Specialist in distinctive Ready-to-Wear Garments, smart Millinery and Ladies' Outfitting
RELIABLE HOUSE LINEN

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

HOUSES and ESTATES
Brackett & Sons
Chartered Surveyors and Auctioneers
27 & 29 High Street, Tunbridge Wells
and 34 Craven Street, London W. C. 2

H. L. PULLIN
Trunks, Cases
and Fancy Leather Goods
Repairs a Speciality
8 & 9 LONDON ROAD Phone 355

ALBERT BREEDS
Sheffield Cutlery and Scissor Expert
Scissors & Stainless Knives
Re-sharpened
10 High St. Est. Over 100 Yrs. Ph. 768

MAISON MADENBERG
Always First with the Newest Models
Day & Evening Gowns, Suits, Coats, Millinery, etc.
43 HIGH STREET Phone 564

FIRST SHOWING OF NEW AUTUMN STYLES
'Phone 113 Waymarks Ltd Estab. 50 yrs.
Lovely Modes Discreetly Priced

St. John's Motor Co. Ltd.
St. John's Road
Motor Repairers
Free Car Agents. Tel. 619

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OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 HIGH STREET, Tunbridge Wells
131 HIGH STREET, Oxford

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LEICESTER

H. RAIMENT & CO.
GRANBY ST. & RUTLAND ST.
Groceries, Provisions, Cooked Meats, Fruit, Vegetables, Floral Designs.
Reliable, High Class Quality Only
Established 1819 LEICESTER

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NORTH HARROW

AS YOU LIKE IT
342 Pinner Road, North Harrow
Also 5 Springfield Terrace, Harrow
LUNCHES AFTERNOON TEAS
HOME COOKERY
Everything as you like it
Telephone Harrow 3809

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OXFORD

ELLISTON & CAVELL Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
See our advertisement on another page.

SHROPSHIRE

OSWESTRY

THE SPOT FOR QUALITY IN FOODSTUFFS
IRWINS
8, BAILEY ST., OSWESTRY.

SOMERSET

BATH

SHACKELL'S
Florist
Garden Ornaments. Gardens laid out and attended to. Floral Designs, etc.
The Conservatory, Alfred Street, Bath

SURREY

CROYDON

Hockey & Brimacombe
For Best Class Provisions and Groceries
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301 Lr. Addiscombe Road, Croydon
171 Shirley Road, Croydon
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STILES & CO.
SHOE SPECIALISTS
21a GEORGE ST., CROYDON
District Agent for
"KORCET"
Super Arch Support Shoes

For better COAL VALUE order from
T. S. & C. PARRY
COAL & COKE MERCHANTS
6 Station Approach, East Croydon.
Deliveries to all London Districts.
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor receive our special attention.
"You are mis-using your boiler when you miss using our Ideal Fuel"

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Propr., W. W. Knights Tel. Purley 1977-1399
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Specialities: Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese, Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens.

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EXCLUSIVE SHOES for All Occasions
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'Phone Croydon 1262

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
8 High Street, Croydon (over Rawlings)
Permanent Waving a Speciality
(Steam Oil Process) 30/-. Full Shingled Head. Tel. 2888.

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HIDE & CO. LIMITED
The Market Place
Drapers & Furnishers
Phone Kingston 0186

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Phone Richmond 0619
Rickert & Tietze
COIFFEUR DE DAMES
& Hair Specialists
Permanent Waving
5 Lower George St., Richmond, Surrey

Established Over Half a Century
Wright Bros. LTD.
LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
RICHMOND.
Removal and Warehousing Contractors
It costs less to shop at Wrights

MAISON KINGSLEY
The Leading Hairdressers of East Sheen
372 Upper Richmond Road
PERMANENT WAVING
PHONE RICHMOND 3117

Telephone Richmond 0476
ANN
FOR SMART HATS
LATEST MODELS
3 Golden Court, Richmond

Richmond's Famous Cake Shop
The Original Shop for
MAIDS OF HONOUR
3 Hill Street, Richmond, Surrey
where the famous cakes have been sold since the reign of Henry VIII.
LUNCHEONS & TEAS

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319 Upper Richmond Rd.
East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone: Prospect 4075

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
Including Wireless
A. HAYES, 2 Eton St., Richmond, Surrey
Telephone Richmond 1624
Sundays and Holidays: Richmond 3078

SURREY

RICHMOND (Continued)

For Your NEW CAR
REPAIRS and OVERHAULS
PART EXCHANGES
DEFERRED TERMS
THE BLACK HORSE AUTO SERVICE CO.
By Christian Science church
Sheen & Grena Roads, Richmond, S. W.
Phones: Richmond 2811 or Richmond 0869

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(late Etheringtons) for
PIANOFORTES
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Quick developing and printing Service.
Personal attention by H. Hyatt
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Head Office: 12 The Quadrant, Richmond
High-Grade Milk and Dairy Produce
Local Farm: Petersham Meadows, Richmond.
Licensed producers of certified milk.

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Dickinsons
Victoria Road, Surbiton
DRAPERS & MILLINERS Renowned for Ladies' Hosiery & Gloves. Agents for Jaeger.
Tel. Kingston 1167

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Ironmonger & Domestic Engineer
Lawn Mowers, Garden Ornaments, Furniture, etc.
79 Victoria Road (Kingston 6241, 6242)

EVELYN ANNE Ltd.
(E. A. Villiers & V. E. Boultbee)
GOWNS MILLINERY
SPORTS WEAR
18 Claremont Road, Surbiton
Telephone: Kingston 3474

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Established 150 Years

WALTER STEVENS
HIGH-CLASS BOOT STORES
113 and 23 High Street
Tel. 397 SUTTON REPAIRS
Agent for Norvic & Mascot Shoes

Buy Your Books and Stationery
FROM
F. J. CATES
THE CROWN LIBRARY
Opposite Post Office, Grove Road, Sutton
Printing and Bookbinding neatly executed.
PHONE SUTTON 3446

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COURT HAIRDRESSER
(Late of D. H. Evans, Oxford Street, W.)
Tel. Sutton 2306 61 High Street

Print Seller—Picture Framer
O. W. ANNETTS
159 HIGH STREET
Tel. Sutton 990 Established 1867
ARTIST MATERIALS

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Antiques
35 Western Road
Bexhill-on-Sea
PERIOD FURNITURE, SILVER, SHEFFIELD PLATE, CHINA, etc.

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Purveyor of High Class Meat
44 SACKVILLE ROAD
Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex Ph. 593 Bexhill

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FISHMONGER, POULTERER & GAME DEALER
Our speciality, local caught Fish.
Sackville Corner
Phone: Bexhill 302 Sackville Road

The Bexhill Stores
FAMILY GROCERS
Our Speciality: Dennys finest Irish Bacon
Heinz Products
49 & 51 St. Leonards Road Phone 444

Exclusive Gowns and Millinery
EVELYN DAVIS
Paris House, Bexhill-on-Sea

BOUTWOOD & DAVIS
Auctioneers, House Agents & Valuers
Agents for Furnished Houses
Every Description of Insurance Effected
48 Western Rd., Bexhill-on-Sea Phone 1007

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BOOTMAKERS & REPAIRERS
All Work Done on the Premises
35 SACKVILLE ROAD

Sydenham House Cafe
Sea Road
LUNCHEONS and TEAS
Home made cakes a speciality
High Class Chocolates

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

The Wattle Lounge
Breakfasts, Morning Chocolate, etc.
Afternoon Teas, Light Suppers
Highest Grade Confectionery, Chocolates
Speciality: 2/- Luncheons
FULLER AND KUNZLE CHOCOLATES
Large Assortment of Fancy Boxes and Chocolate Novelties
PRESTON STREET, BRIGHTON

WILLIAM HILL
(HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

SUSSEX

BRIGHTON AND HOVE (Continued)

"PLUMMER ROGERS"
Shoreham's Fashion Shoe Shop
(Exactly Opposite G. P. O.)
"Perfect Repairs"—Equal to New

HASTINGS

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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

THAT which troubled thee was not without anywhere, but within in thine own opinions from whence it must be cast out. — MARCUS AURELIUS.

In Lighter Vein

The Pattern

Mother (to little girl who had been sent to the henhouse for eggs): "Well, dear, were there no eggs?"

Little Girl: "No, Mummie, only the one the hen uses for a pattern."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Passing Show

Little Elsie: "Tell me, Mummy, what do you look like really?"

1930 Version

Woodman, spare that tree—
Touch not a single bough!
It sheltered me when I was young—
And it's full of sitters now!
—*New York Sun.*

Daytona?

Florida Native: "These are the quicksands."

Visitor: "Oh, is this where they hold the speed car tests?"

The Proper Group

"So your country club served spinach six days in a row?"

"Yes, until one of the members took the matter up with the greens committee."

Well Known Fact

"What are the first words of the used-car buyers?" asks an advertisement. Those we ride with always say, "You'll have to slam that door harder."—*Judge.*

Helpful Hint

Motorist: "That garage man says we're carrying entirely too heavy a load."

Back Seat Adviser: "Couldn't you throw out the clutch, dear?"

No Charge

Customer: "And how much do I owe you for the extra oil?"

"What oil?"

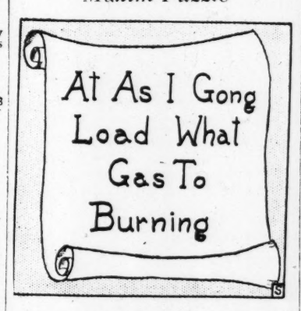
"The oil you left on the upholstery."—*Judge.*

Long Enough To Reach

Mr. Spinkes: "But why did you buy a dachshund for the children?"

Mr. Linkes: "So they can all pet him at once."

Maxim Puzzle



Change the capital letters so as to spell an old maxim.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Sports Puzzle:
Basketball, tennis, croquet, ninepins.

A Word a Day

Alias

It is not unusual to encounter this word in the record of some court case; it is used to introduce any name or names other than his own under which the defendant has been operating; for instance, "John Jones, alias John Doe, was arrested." The word thus used is an adverb and means "otherwise called."

There is also the use of "alias" to designate the name itself, that is, the assumed name. It may be pertinent to note that the purpose of an "alias" is to divert suspicion or detection.

The word is taken directly from the Latin *alias*, "otherwise," from *alius*, "another."

There are three syllables in a'-li-as and the first is accented; sound first *a* as in *late*, *i* as in *it*, second *a* as in *account*.

"The criminal cloaked his identity with a number of aliases."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Odds and Ends

New York's Visitors

The Merchants' Association of New York, in a recent report, reveals that more than 800,000 visitors attended the hundreds of trade expositions and conventions held in the city during the year. The theaters, hotels, stores and restaurants benefited to the extent of some $75,000,000 spent by the out-of-towners.

New Helicopter

Experiments are being conducted with a new airplane that may revolutionize flying inasmuch as it will make vertical flights possible. The plane is a Curtiss-Bleecker helicopter which has taken four years to build at a cost of $250,000. The helicopter is expected to rise in vertical flight 1000 feet a minute.

Light Music

Inventors are at work on an instrument that will, by means of radio, blend the light in a room or theater with the music that is being radiocast. This is to be accomplished through the use of four "shades": red, blue, green and clear.

Arctic Zone Telephoning

Telephone subscribers may now talk with points in the arctic circle, transatlantic telephone service from the United States now including all telephones in Sweden.

Radio Required

All ocean-going vessels that travel 200 miles and carry 50 passengers or more are required to carry radio apparatus.

Honest to the Core

A LITTLE miss of four summers had been trusted to help herself from the fruit basket—but she found just one apple there. She was seen to look around at the four little friends with her, and then proceed to cut the fruit.

The onlooker, seeing the tot divide the apple into six pieces, said, "Why, my dear, there are only five of you."

Looking up in a surprised manner she replied, "Well, Bobby will be home at noon. That extra piece is for him."

It was a needed lesson to the one of many summers, and many times it has helped this one to be loyal in her business transactions, generous in her giving and thoughtful in her everyday living. A large lesson from such a small happening!

Brevities

Union Postal Clerk: We are informed that nothing can stop a chap with push and pull. Having lived next door to a trombone player for some time, we shout our assents from the mountain tops.

Louisville Times: A girl's idea of sensible shoes is a pair that she must slip off every time she gets her feet under a table.

Detroit Free Press: The epidemic of tree-sitting recalls to mind that ancient wise-crack about all the sap not being on the inside of a tree.

Bellingham Herald: Among the American crops which showed a decreased acreage this year is the peanut crop. The motion picture threaters will find some consolation in that.

Judge: New York is justly proud of the fact that it was the first city to have electric street cars. But is that any reason for still using the same cars?

New York Evening Post: Admiral Byrd is said to be looking for a quiet place in which he can write his book. He didn't know when he was well off.

Ohio State Journal: The most cheerful bit of news that has come along in quite a while to brighten up the lives of farmers is that platinum prices are going down.

The Children's Corner

Huttee Boy Gives a Party

AFTER a short nap, Mem Saheb Elephant opened her small eyes and looked about her. Except the guards, the whole jungle was asleep. Mem Saheb gave a loud, wild blare of her trumpet and laughed in her trunk to see everybody jump.

The little zebra almost jumped out of its striped skin. The ostrich jumped so high that for once it looked as if it were flying. Chota Unt, the young camel, was so startled that he forgot which one of the many joints in his legs to unfold first, so stayed perfectly still, except for his long neck which popped up like a jack-in-the-box.

Huttee Boy squealed and squealed and squealed till the big sentinel Gunda gave him a good shaking and told him everything was all right.

Then Mem Saheb announced: "Huttee Boy is going to give a party in honor of his guests, the camel, the zebra, and the ostrich! At the jungle school! Now! All the Jungle is invited!"

Such a commotion!

The guards repeated the invitation as loudly as they could trumpet. Then the monkeys scampered through the tree tops carrying the news over the whole Jungle.

In no time at all the news reached the jungle school where Mistress Hippo was teaching the jungle children the wisdom of the Jungle. First the pupils made the clearing where the school was held all spick and span for the party. Then they took a dip in the river and made themselves as neat as neat.

The elephants started out for the party with Mem Saheb in the lead and Huttee Boy at her heels. Next came two guards with Chota Unt between them, rumbling and grumbling and scolding. He did not like the elephant trail, which cut through the thick Jungle like a long green tunnel. He wanted to go home to the broad, open desert, where he could see everything for miles and miles. He did not like hearing strange unseen creatures moving near him among the trees along the trail.

The rest of the herd followed with sentinels here and there on guard. Among them frisked the zebra, trying to find short tender grass. But the jungle grass was tall and coarse and tough. He whinnied crossly: "I don't want to go to a party. I want to go home."

The ostrich galloped along, cackling: "I don't like your dark, damp old Jungle. I want my nice dry, sunny, sandy desert. I do, I do. I do!"

So it was three disgruntled little guests who arrived at the party. By this time everybody else was there—tigers, bears, lions, panthers, jackals, hyenas, pythons, giraffes, deer, rhinos and everybody, all ready for a party.

In a group were Huttee Boy's special friends, Baby Hippo, the little fawn, the three little bears, Kangar and Garoo Kangaroo, the tapir and all others who had laughed at him several days before when he told them he had been to the edge of the Jungle and had seen some strange animals. They thought there was no edge to the Jungle, that the whole earth was Jungle. They thought he had been dreaming.

So now Huttee Boy pranced up to them with his three new friends, the ostrich, the zebra colt and the young camel, wagging his head and shouting: "Just look at these and tell me I was dreaming."

The young tiger looked at the black and white stripes of the zebra and said: "I still think tigers' black and yellow stripes handsomer."

And the tapir said: "Stripes are messy. I like much better having the front of my coat black and the back white."

Kangar and Garoo watched the ostrich stalking about on its big strong legs, then they admitted that Huttee Boy had been right when he said he had seen a bird with legs as big and strong as a kangaroo's hind legs.

Everybody laughed when they saw Chota Unt shambling along on his many-jointed legs with his eyes half closed and his chin in the air.

"Chota Unt is high-chinning us," giggled Baby Hippo.

The elephant sentinels trumpeted for attention and Mem Saheb made a speech.

"Friends, we have three young guests from the land where the Jungle and the desert meet. Let us try to make them feel at home here in the Jungle. The elephant children may make some balls of grass for Chota Unt. And the giraffes will please gather some tender leaves from the tops of the trees for the zebra colt. Now, who will find some nice warm dry sand for the ostrich?"

The little alligators knew exactly the right place.

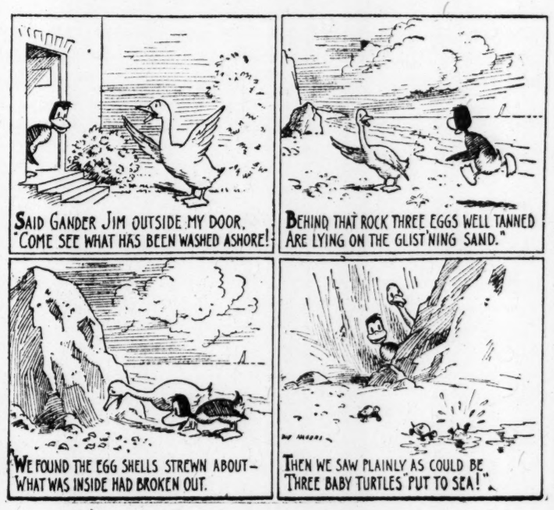
After that the three guests were a bit happier. But it was not long before Chota Unt began to grumble: "I want to go home." And the ostrich echoed him: "I want to go home."

"So do I; so do I," whinnied the zebra colt.

Huttee Boy stamped and squealed: "You shan't go home. You shan't, you shan't."

Mem Saheb comforted him, saying: "You like home best yourself, you know. We shall think of a plan to make everybody happy."

The Adventures of Waddles


SAID GANDER JIM OUTSIDE MY DOOR, "COME SEE WHAT HAS BEEN WASHED ASHORE!"
BEHIND THAT ROCK THREE EGGS WELL TANNED ARE LYING ON THE GLIST'NING SAND."
WE FOUND THE EGG SHELLS STREWN ABOUT— WHAT WAS INSIDE HAD BROKEN OUT.
THEN WE SAW PLAINLY AS COULD BE THREE BABY TURTLES PUT TO SEA!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

An Empire Confers

THOUGH the much debated question of Empire free trade has served to draw all eyes to the forthcoming Imperial Conference, it would be a mistake to suppose that this will be the sole, or ostensibly even the main, topic of discussion at its meetings. Besides economic questions, the agenda includes "inter-imperial relations," and "foreign policy and defense."

The problem of the constitutional relations between the component parts of the Empire, is—from a historical or theoretic point of view—the most important of them all, though for the present it is of secondary and almost academic interest. Few persons will look to this, or perhaps to any future, conference, for a tightening of the legal bonds which draw the Empire together. On the contrary, the movement for many decades has been in the opposite direction. Old legal bonds have been loosened, the legislative supremacy of the British Parliament and the administrative supremacy of the British Government are no longer recognized, and it is even denied that British ministries have a right to advise the Crown about its duties to a Dominion.

The existence of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as the final court of legal appeal for the Empire has, up to now, been too convenient to be dispensed with. But its retention rests upon consent. So in theory as well as in practice it is true to say that the British Empire is a commonwealth of equal and free states existing together on a basis of good will.

The unity, then, which the Imperial Conference aims at promoting is not that of legal bonds or of a fixed constitutional code; it is unity by consent, understanding and coöperation. The basis has long existed in language, religion, literature, law, customs, economic intercourse and mutual convenience. The strength of such a tie was abundantly demonstrated during the war, when all parts of the Empire voluntarily responded to the call, and the Committee of Imperial Defense became a highly efficient instrument for coördinating defensive action.

At the first Imperial Conference following the war it was naturally this very question of defense which loomed largest, and coupled with it was the question of communications. The conduct of foreign affairs also has become increasingly important. Each Dominion is separately represented on the League of Nations, and each separately gives its signature to a treaty. For many foreign purposes the British Foreign Minister acts for all the Dominions; but when he does so, it is with their express authority; his actions do not bind them until they have given formal approval.

Coöperation for defense and foreign policy has been achieved with so little friction during recent years that it is natural to seek to extend it to trade. Can the Empire become a closely organized, if widely scattered, unit for economic coöperation in the same sense that it is already a closely organized unit for defense and foreign policy?

That is the most impelling of all the questions which the conference has to approach. It will be discussed, not from one angle, but from many. Empire free trade, involving inter-imperial tariff preferences, and, for Britain, at least a partial discarding of its free-trade traditions, is only one of the projects which will be put forward as a means to the ideal which is common to all parties. Rationalization of imperial industries, price stabilization by bulk purchases, and the creation of a permanent inter-Empire organization are among other suggestions which will be discussed.

The power of the conference is proportioned to its capacity for framing such decisions, and such decisions only, as will prove acceptable to all the nations which stand behind the delegates. Vast as are the potentialities of this commonwealth of nations, its members are meeting together, not to frame a constitution, but to consult one another about a program of practical coöperation in a world far too much divided.

Mayan Skyscrapers

WILL the American metropolis of the future be a Mayan village in the sky? Will the New York of tomorrow resemble the cities of the Aztec, Inca and Maya Indians, built on the North American continent centuries before the arrival of Columbus? Such is the interesting possibility advanced by John P. Harrington of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, in an article on "native American" architecture in the Pan-American Magazine.

Indeed, Mr. Harrington, who is qualified to speak with authority in his field, says it is "inevitable that skyscrapers of our big centers of the future can and will assimilate much from the marvelous stone structures of the Maya." The high and narrow arch, he points out, and the steep pyramid peculiar to the magnificent temples built by the Mayans in Yucatan and other sections of Central America adapt themselves remarkably well to the present style of set-back skyscrapers and suggest unique ways of converting the "in-jogs" into striking canyon-like effects.

If, as Mr. Harrington asserts, Mayan architectural motifs can supply modern city architecture, which he describes as being at present little more than "a construction problem of building a bridge on end with a weatherboarding of bricks," with "a subtle something that will accompany it and grace it for all time," then surely these motifs merit the careful consideration of metropolitan architects. One thing at least is certain: such an architectural conception would be indisputably—in fact aboriginally—American.

Tackling Cuba's Sugar Problem

FORMATION of an American-Cuban committee is announced to "find and apply remedies for the present deplorable situation" in the sugar market. Sugar, like many other staple commodities, is suffering acutely from the now familiar phenomenon of overproduction or underconsumption, according to the point of view.

"Use-more-sugar" campaigns, though they have succeeded in raising the rate of consumption by about 4 per cent a year, have not succeeded in lessening the margin between supply and demand, which has caused prices to fall to the lowest point for thirty years. At present quotations of less than 1¼ cents a pound they are below production costs in most of the sugar-producing countries, whether beet or cane. It is doubtful whether even Java, notwithstanding its cheap labor, is working its industry at a profit.

Cuba, which produces a fourth of the world's cane, is particularly hard hit. In the heyday of 15- to 20-cent prices in 1920 Cuba lived well on what was called "the dance of the millions." Even under war-time control prices of around five cents, she prospered, but when other producing areas were stimulated by an extraordinary series of subventions to repair war-time neglect, Cuba's sugar house fell about her ears.

The hurt to Cuba is also a hurt to the United States. American exports to Cuba, as to other countries whose buying power depends on remunerative prices for staple foodstuffs, suffer greatly. The drop in sugar prices since 1920 accounts for Cuba's drop in that time from fourth to eleventh place as a market for American goods. The United States has an added link through its capital investments in the island. Approximately two-thirds of the entire output of Cuban sugar is produced by American-owned mills; none of these is paying a dividend. Other interests, which range from utilities to hotels, bring up the American investment to over $1,000,000,000, and of course all are affected adversely by ruling sugar prices.

The difficulty of finding and applying a remedy for overproduction has so far proved intractable. Crop limitation has been tried in Cuba and found wanting; other producers kept the market in a state of glut. Then a quota system of output broke down on the discovery that only one of the contracting countries besides Cuba had restricted its crop. Moreover, the pact did not include Cuba's chief competitor, Java. Finally the League of Nations initiated an inquiry, but the resulting suggestions found the major producers as far apart as ever. Continued sagging prices at unremunerative levels furnish the best argument for that coöperation on which depends the success of the American-Cuban committee's ultimate objective.

A Market for Surplus Wheat

THAT the majority of western farmers either cannot or will not accept next year the urgent plea of Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, to reduce their wheat acreage, may be regarded as certain. Though drought has opened a way for partial disposal of this year's surplus, the deluge of wheat has by no means ended. In states like Montana, which is a one-crop state, and in Kansas, where wheat is king, the farmers logically assert their inability to make any reductions in acreage which would be sufficiently drastic to have an appreciable effect on the size of the crop. And further, a 10 per cent reduction in acreage might readily be offset by an equivalent gain in yield per acre due to constantly more efficient methods of production.

Rather than reduce acreage, the problem, seemingly, is to find new markets for the wheat produced in the United States. With Russia coming out as an exporter of wheat; with the Argentine and Canada both active competitors, there is more than enough wheat to supply Europe, and the buyers, in a plenteous market, may make their own price. Hence, world prices cannot be increased until the surplusage is sold. Looking westward over the Pacific, Japan offers the best solution. With inadequate rice production to feed her populace, she is encouraging her people to eat wheat. Canada, thus far this season, has sold more than 5,000,000 bushels in this market, while the American Northwest has sold nearly double that amount. Although Manchuria may be able, ultimately, to supply Japan's needs, the Orient offers the most logical, and perhaps the only, untapped market for North American grains. It is one worth investigating and cultivating.

News in Sound and Picture

FROM its very start the cinema recognized the value of news as entertainment. There is, indeed, fun, drama and pathos enough in everyday affairs to supply Hollywood with an uninterrupted succession of film releases, but in the cinema, as on the stage, the business of holding the mirror up to nature involves a thorough practice of the art of compression of fact and of careful delineation of character, which only the combined genius of first-rate playwrights and producers has hitherto been able to achieve to a degree consistent with probability and good taste.

When one considers, however, that even the legitimate theater has never yet succeeded in providing the discriminating playgoer with a continuous repertory of good plays, it is little wonder that the film industry, which works under a much higher pressure of time, rarely turns out an entertainment that can be claimed to engross the intelligence even of its less exacting patrons. But, squeezed in precariously between longer items on the program of the average picture house, the topical news reel never fails to balance sober fact against improbable fiction. Quite apart from its own intrinsic values, it acts as a corrective of exuberant fancy and thus supplies a welcome relaxation to the most enthusiastic of film fans.

The introduction of sound has unfortunately brought about a considerable cut in the number of items shown in the topical film, for speech on the screen as in life is more prodigal of time than is silence. The recently reported decision of the management of a well-known picture palace in London to embark on an experimental season of short news programs, following the success of a news-reel theater in New York, is therefore of particular significance.

The proposed short one-hour programs of world news "in sound and picture" are apparently being framed with a view to considerable profit, for the cinema-going public is thought to be ready, in the words of a keen-witted English film critic, to turn to "the dry chronicle of fact that tautens intelligence." But whether these expectations are realized or not, the creation of a "true film newspaper" in London, however brief its career, will surely bring home to the more conventional movie managers the actual value of news in the entertainment scheme of the cinema.

Deflating the Deflation

IN ATTRIBUTING the present retardation of business in the United States to fear, Sol Bloom, Representative from New York, has voiced in plain terms a thought which many public men and economists have recently hinted at. According to Mr. Bloom, the so-called depression is a "fake" situation resulting from the fear which followed the stock market decline last year. It is thus not even so much a present fear as merely the memory of a fear. Recognized as such, it should not be difficult to overcome.

There are many sound economic factors—as, for example, the enormous deposits in savings banks—which indicate that there is no real shortage of money, no dearth of available wealth, in the United States today. People are being more cautious in their investments, which on the whole is cause for gratification. But there is no lack of funds for legitimate enterprise. If people are not spending so freely, it is because they are restrained by fear of "hard times," which do not appear to be imminent except for those actually unemployed. According to many of the country's best economists, renewed business activity and prosperity are to be expected in the autumn season which is just on the threshold.

Mr. Bloom's remarks were made to a representative of the New York Times upon his arrival in the United States after six weeks in Europe. From abroad he had been able to see the economic situation of his own country in its true perspective.

Vacations and Profits

WHEN a people permits the enjoyment of physical prosperity to mold its mental attitude into one of absorbed pursuit of material gain it is on the verge of undermining, if not losing, much of that great moral and spiritual heritage which belongs to modern civilized nations. The United States has felt the need of resisting this insidious influence as an accompaniment of the recent era of prosperity when thousands of persons were exultantly counting paper profits. Now that many of those profits have vanished, it becomes equally important to resist an inclination to serve materiality even more doggedly in an effort to recoup losses.

Do persons stop to ask themselves what kind of profits they genuinely desire? Sober reflection raises doubts as to the abiding satisfaction of inflated values which lend themselves most readily to expression in terms of money. Many such gains prove as illusory as the paper profits in the stock market.

But with the arrival of the vacation season, every citizen now has an opportunity to draw dividends and profits of a much more genuine sort. Too many do not always recognize that one day of "happiness" profits is worth a hundred mere "dollar" profits. If persons could plan as carefully for "happiness" profits as ever they did for money, all the world would benefit.

The wastage of opportunities for real recreation in many so-called vacations is more appalling than a crash in stock market values. The world needs a movement not only for the conservation of natural resources but for the conservation of vacation values. Nearly everyone may snatch some time from the cares of his customary toil. The basic question is, what will be done with this freedom? How many use a vacation for the replenishment of spiritual reservoirs? How many come back with a fresh sense of beauty, of strength of friendship, and of God? How many take time to see the glories which are free to all—the freshness of the dawn, the faint rosy clouds which bring the first light to the new day, or the miraculous wonder of the west aflame with a sunset indescribable? How many stop to taste the full flavor of friendship or to sound to their depths the joys of quiet contemplation of good? These are values which every man, woman or child, rich or poor, millionaire or pauper can appropriate.

Every community has its out of doors, its fields and its woods or wastes beckoning to the genuine admirer of nature. Outside large cities sunshine is free for the asking. Nearly every great metropolis has its bathing beach or its near-by lake. Everyone can somehow scrape together the trifle for carfare to the city limits, and even the city offers opportunities for peace and quiet thought.

Vacation should be a period for escape from petty human concerns into a closer acquaintance with beauty and quietude which give a hint of deeper truths. Healing for whatever is discordant lies in finding spiritual values. This is the real opportunity of leisure. Vacations are always potential sources of profit—not paper profits which vanish overnight, but deep, permanent values in abiding, overflowing and self-renewing happiness.

Editorial Notes

"Every business and everything in life is 98 per cent drudgery," says Mrs. Thomas A. Edison. Which, by the way, is perhaps a new definition for the pleasure and happiness a good many are getting.

And, again, that "detour" ahead may open for you a new vista of beauty, free from marring billboards, and a delightful spot to visit again when the highways are overcrowded.

"Making hay while the sun shines" has been modernized by some Nebraska farmers who harvested wheat by electric light.

The suburbanite who used to putter around his garden may now putt around a miniature golf course.

Alphonso, "Un Buen Hombre"

ALPHONSO of Spain has shown himself many times, in the words of his own people, "un buen hombre," very much a man, with ability to serve his people as King. My first meeting with him occurred during the war, while I was serving the United States Government as Consul at Seville.

In cut-away coat, top hat and gray spats, with my British colleague and other officials, I waited in the Moorish railway station of Seville for His Majesty's arrival on his annual spring visit.

He descended from the Madrid train, clad in a gray tweed suit and Fedora hat, set slightly aslant, a style also adopted by his much-loved relative, the Prince of Wales. His wide Hapsburg mouth spread into a smile as he stepped down to the platform to greet his southern friends, and on the many occasions thereafter that I saw him I found this genial smile always present, endearing him to the laughter-loving Andalusians, among whom he is always appreciated because of his democratic nature.

It is these people in particular who have dubbed him "un buen hombre," than which no greater compliment could be paid.

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On his annual, sometimes semiannual, visits to the South, Alphonso lays off the panoply of kingship and lives the life of his subjects. In his Spanish-made roadster he drives on the Paseo de las Delicias in the afternoons, acting as his own chauffeur, waving to acquaintances and friends, attending the races, and mixing with the people on the grandstand, or chatting amicably with the horse boys in the paddock, a democrat among democrats, in a country where, in their own belief, even beggars may demand the courtesy of gentlemen.

It is told in Spain that when Alphonso was eighteen, he was riding in one of the unfriendly provinces of the North. His equerry had dropped behind, and he was suddenly held up at the point of a gun by a revolutionary woodcutter. Alphonso, so the story goes, stopped his horse, sat erect and spoke to the woodcutter. "Well," he said, "so you would shoot the King, would you? I was born King as you were born a woodcutter, and if I am any worse than you, it is your privilege to kill me." It is stated that the woodcutter was so struck by the bravery of the young monarch, for they love a brave man in Spain, that, instead of firing, he fell on his knees and kissed his riding boots; then he rose and, throwing his cap in the air, shouted, "Long Live the King!"

Whether the chronicle is true we do not know, but it is generally believed in Spain.

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When I returned to the consulate after my first meeting with Alphonso, I was met with news that my young son, at that time five years old, had not come in. His nurse had taken him to stand outside the palace gate to see the King enter.

Later an excited Spanish nursemaid arrived, much flurried. Alphonso had spied the yellow-curled youngster held in his nurse's arms among the crowd and, as he looked not unlike one of his own children, had insisted on his being taken into the palace that the Queen might see what he considered a remarkable resemblance to the young Prince. According to the nurse's story, my boy was somewhat disappointed with His Majesty's costume, and his sole remark was the question, "Where is your gold crown?"

At the Labradores Club a dance was held especially for His Majesty's benefit, and upon his entrance he was met by the club president, while we members looked on. At the entrance the King hesitated (it was during the spring feria, while revelry was rampant) and, after looking inquiringly at the golden chair set on a velvet dais, turned to the president. "Look here," he said, "I think I'll go home."

In horror the president stammered, "Why, Your Majesty, what is the matter?" Alphonso, smiling his wide ingratiating smile, made this explanation: "If you think I'm going to sit in that gold chair, I might as well be at the Alcazar. I came here to have a good time, like everyone else. If I can do as I please, perhaps I'll stay."

The president smiled, and Alphonso, turning to the first person he happened to see, an English girl, bowed before her, and said, "Come, will you dance with me?" Of course she did, and the two went once round together, the sole dancers in a long, brightly lighted ballroom. As he again approached the entrance, where some British and Americans were sitting, in his excellent English he spoke once more, "Come on," he said, "this is no exhibition dance," and everyone joined in.

It is such touches of democracy that make Alphonso persona grata wherever he goes, whether in his own country or in England, of which he is so fond.

Later on the same evening the King and his partner collided with an American couple, and the four nearly came to the ground. Quickly Alphonso apologized, saying it was entirely his fault; then, looking quizzically at the boy, he said, "You're English, aren't you?" The youngster, a somewhat flip youth from Pittsburgh, replied, "No, I'm an American." "Well," questioned Alphonso, "what are you doing here?" and laughed heartily at the youngster's reply, "I live here; what are you doing here?"

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On another occasion I met Alphonso at a luncheon given by one of the large merchants at Jerez de la Frontera. After the luncheon we were standing about and someone mentioned having had some trouble in his household; at once Alphonso spoke up, "You talk of trouble" (it was during the Great War); "what do you think of me, living in a house with two Queens on the two sides of the fence?"

During one of his visits Alphonso, while strolling along the Calle de las Sierpes in Seville, entered the post office and inquired for the postmaster, who was out; he asked for the assistant postmaster, who was also absent, and for the second assistant, with similar results. Apparently no one was on duty except some minor clerks.

In a state of dismay and in great agitation, the postmaster hurried to the palace later in the afternoon, requesting an audience with his King. Profusely he apologized, feeling certain that his political head was about to fall. The King merely laughed. "It is I who should apologize," he replied, "I should have known better than to call at two in the afternoon, during the siesta hour."

During the war, the story goes, Alphonso wished a coalition Cabinet formed. The politicians in Madrid, however, though they spent hours at the conference table, came no nearer a decision. At last the King, it is said, became dissatisfied and, in a manner that shows his ability in a crisis, rose from the conference table. "Gentlemen," he is reported to have stated, "I am leaving the room for an hour, when I return I expect a coalition Cabinet; if it has not been formed, I abdicate." When he came back the Cabinet had been arranged.

W. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

A GREAT engineering firm in Germany is responsible for an invention whose utility has at least two aspects. It is a gigantic loudspeaker, so constructed that a mere whisper into a microphone can overwhelm a whole city with vocal tones of extreme clarity. The vibration of the membranes is so intense that an electric current of 200 watts is used, while hitherto less than 100 watts current was the maximum sound strength. The firm that gave a demonstration of this novelty recently before an invited audience confidently believes that a great advertising medium will hereby come into operation, as a stationary balloon equipped with the apparatus can dominate the air around it for many miles. That there is a distinctly useful side to the invention no thinking person can deny. Whether, however, the general public will take kindly to the penetrating voice from the clouds remains to be seen, but as "speech time" will certainly be regulated and restricted, it need not be so disturbing as some seem to believe.

A Loudspeaker for a City

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The German Institute for Foreign Students of the University opened its term of holiday courses with some ceremony, as befits this excellent organization. Addresses in the old hall of the university were delivered by Professor His, in the absence of the rector, Professor Remme, the head of the courses, and Professor Hagboldt of the University of Chicago. The present holiday course has 350 participants, among whom forty nationalities are represented. Well to the front are Americans and English, among the latter being a group of teachers of German; Chinese, Japanese and Turkish students are also very numerous. The course comprises 120 lectures by thirty-five qualified teachers upon geography, the sciences, social politics, pedagogics, literature and the fine arts.

Holiday Courses for Foreigners

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A jubilee is being celebrated of the Berlin telephone system. It is just fifty years since Heinrich Stephan, Germany's postmaster-general, announced that he was about to establish a telephone exchange for private citizens. Up to that time the telephone had only been used in official business; this was the first time private persons had had an opportunity to use it in Europe. At first only ninety-four applications were received, but six months later, chiefly through the interested coöperation of Emil Rathenau, it was possible to open the first exchange with some 200 subscribers, mainly merchants, banks and newspapers. At the present time Berlin has seventy exchanges and about 500,000 subscribers.

Telephone System's Jubilee

* * *

The State Museum of History at Dresden is exhibiting the original drafts of the Augsburg Confession in connection with the four hundredth anniversary of that noted document. Not only those but many other exhibits of surpassing interest are to be seen, among them the protocol of the decisive session of the Augsburg Reichstag, signed by Emperor Karl V; letters written by Eck, Thomas Münster and Agricola before the year 1530, dealing with Tetzel and the sale of absolutions, and, above all, a letter written by Luther to Duke George of Saxony, and first editions of Luther's treatises on the Babylonian Captivity. The great reformer's drinking cup and seal ring are also shown, as well as exhibits connected with Melanchthon and others who played a great part in the Reformation. A report of the first Protestant service held in Dresden, July 7, 1539, is also to be seen.

Luther Letter on Exhibition

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Public Funds and Private Medical Practice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The complaint of the Commissioner of Health of New York City in the Weekly Bulletin of the department, July 19, that his efforts to increase medical practice are not being appreciated by the medical profession as they should be, constitutes a public admission of the use of public funds in an attempt to build up medical practice, and all friends of medical freedom should awake to this improper use of public funds.

The Bronx County Medical Society had published an item in its bulletin for July relative to the distribution to the physicians of New York City of a supply of notices to be sent to parents requesting the medical examination of children about to enter school, in which the Medical Society stated "it does not seem fair that the burden of the entire movement should be placed on the medical profession."

This prompted the Commissioner of Health to state that "the plan followed by the Department of Health should evoke nothing but commendation." He stated that "it provides a simple, inexpensive, effective and entirely ethical method whereby the general practitioner can secure additional practice." He further stated that "never before has the Department of Health made as great or as persistent efforts to assist physicians in practicing preventive medicine as it has during the present administration, or striven by every legitimate means in its power to encourage the people to patronize private physicians rather than dispensaries, clinics and other free health agencies." The Commissioner of Health closes his article with the statement, "It is certainly hard to have patience with such criticism."

Obviously there are many high-minded physicians who resent being continually reminded by the Department of Health how it is using public funds to increase medical practice, and who prefer to take care of their own private problems in their own way, and certainly the Department of Health of a great city like New York is wandering far from its duties of protecting the public health when it engages in campaigns to increase medical practice. In this instance it is the Bronx County Medical Society which is deserving of commendation.

H. B. ANDERSON, Secretary,
Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, Inc.

New York, N. Y.

"Women and Prohibition"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading the editorial in the Monitor of July 25, "Women and Prohibition," I recalled an incident which I witnessed about three weeks ago in a barber shop where four barbers were busy and where customers, both men and women, were in the chairs or waiting.

A young woman stepped into the shop and explained her mission to the barber nearest the door. She desired to enlist him as a member in an association against prohibition, having a membership for ten cents.

She informed him the association was after 15,000,000 signatures, but her mission failed apparently to interest him. Then she went to the next barber, and continued to canvass through the shop, but she left without obtaining a single signature or even ten cents.

J. H. RUPERT.

Wilkinsburg, Pa.